

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## MUZHIKS GET ROYAL PALACE FOR REST HOME

Russian Peasants Recline in Cool Verandas of Great Black Sea Castle

## SIX WEEKS' VACATION AND TRANSPORT FREE

Guests to Livadia Are Selected From All Parts of Russia on Quota System

*In the course of his tour through remote and lesser-known portions of Russia, the correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR paid a visit to the remarkable palace of Livadia, on the shores of the Black Sea, formerly an imperial residence and now a rest home for peasants drawn from all parts of the country. This unique institution, one of the few examples of welfare work for the Muzhik undertaken by the Soviets, is described in the following article. This is the fifth of a series of articles dealing with the tour. Another will appear in due course.*

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LIVADIA, Crimea—Unique in Russia, if not in the world, is the white-columned palace of Livadia, formerly a favorite summer residence of the imperial family, and now a magnificent rest home for peasants. High above the waters of the Black Sea, the palace yields to few royal residences in natural beauty of location. And now, in place of the old court life, one finds 300 peasants playing handball and other games in the open spaces about the palace, reading newspapers and books on the broad verandas, lying under the cypress trees or bathing in the sea.

Far beneath the granite steps lies the sea, covered every evening with a film of mist; behind rises the majestic crest of Mt. Ai Petri, a high point of the mountain range which struts off the far south coast from the remainder of the peninsula. Groves of cypresses and tropical plants impart a cool fragrance to the atmosphere of the palace grounds. Near by great vineyards sweep down from the hills to the sea.

In the first years after the revolution the palace was preserved as a museum; but the dramatic and propagandist value of settling peasants from all over the country in the former residence of the Tsar appealed to the Soviet authorities,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## Emergency Board Starts Hearings on Rail Dispute

Final Step Taken in West Under Act Drafted to Prevent Strikes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An emergency board, appointed by President Coolidge, the first ever established under the Watson-Parker Act, has begun an investigation of the differences between 55 western railroads and their conductors and trainmen in a test of the efficacy of the final device prescribed by law to delay or avert a strike.

The board has 30 days in which to investigate the facts and make a report to the President.

In its first session here the board listened to statements of E. P. Curtis and A. L. Whitney, presidents, respectively, of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and of Kenneth Burgess, representing the western railroads. This dispute, expected to a strike would involve about 70,000 rail employees, it was stated.

Mr. Curtis said the "double-head" rule which has been the principal point of difference—the managers desiring its abolition and offering a 7½ per cent wage advance provided that rule was abrogated, and the employees' representatives rejecting the offer—was one of the most important working arrangements between the roads and the men. Mr. Whitney emphasized his contention that operation of "double-headers" increases the responsibilities and dangers of the crews. He said wages of the trainmen are lower than other classes.

Mr. Burgess said existing wages in the western territory for conductors and trainmen are higher annually, on the average, than in other territories. He emphasized statements that costs of living have declined in recent years and that earnings of western roads declined last year, as reasons for his objection to increasing wages. He also pointed to the loss by the western roads of the trainmen's 6½ per cent wage case, and said the roads should not be expected to grant the trainmen and conductors a higher per cent of increase without some equalizing factor.

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## Heads National Board of Y.W.C.A.



MRS. ROBERT E. SPEER

## Woman's Influence Politics

Y. W. C. A. Includes Politics as Part of Training in Art of "Living Together Happily"

*What women have done, are doing, and can do in the field of politics is being told in a series of articles especially written for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR and appearing Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays through Oct. 19 under the above heading*

By JANET MARIE

Youth is pulling at the traces as never before, and is willing to pull a full load. You are less sentimental and more earnest, destined, I believe, to be of service.—Herbert Hoover, in his acceptance speech.

The power of the Young Women's Christian Association in matters affecting legislation lies in educating its present and future voters in the fundamentals which enable the people of the world to live happily together, according to Mrs. Robert E. Speer of the association's national board.

"Interest and activity in politics with us is altogether incidental, and never an end in itself," she said, "but our programs inform the girls about certain issues that affect women and prepare them to have an educated judgment on some large questions."

"Our membership represents widely divergent views, and gives a true 'close-up' of the basic requirements of party government, including that of respect for those who do not agree with us. As an organization we do not make political alliances; nevertheless, we are a social cross-section and there is an obligation upon us to acquaint our members with the principles that affect living together."

Want to Understand Issues  
"We do not want to be unconcerned about public questions. We want to gain a proper understanding of national and international issues. We want to know the various elements of community life and the reasons that lie behind public events. We believe that if women are to be citizens we should be good citizens, intelligent about the history and conduct of government, well-informed, and responsible. In a democracy, this is an obvious part of Christian training—the 'rendering unto Caesar' invoked in the New Testament."

It is important also that close to the end of this first decade of the enforcement of women's suffrage, we should make a conscientious, definite effort to prepare themselves intelligently to use the vote. We do

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## The Cathedral Radio Harp

is the latest thing in musical instruments. Although small, it tones resemble those of the organ and can fill an auditorium seating 9000. Its inventor refuses to market this unique instrument, and after he has finished with it, it is to become the property of the Smithsonian Institution. Read about it

## TOMORROW

in the  
News Section

## LINDBERGH WIRES HOOVER HIS SUPPORT

Election of G. O. P. Nominee 'of Supreme Importance to Country,' He Says

WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh has telegraphed Herbert Hoover that he has a strong feeling that the election of the Republican presidential candidate "is of supreme importance to the country."

The Lindbergh message, sent from New York and made public at Republican headquarters here, said:

"I have recently flown to St. Louis to register. The more I see of this campaign the more strongly I feel that your election is of supreme importance to the country. Your qualities as a man and what you stand for regardless of party make me feel that the problems which will come before our country during the next four years will be best solved under your leadership."

Hoover Describes Aim of G. O. P. to Young Voters

WASHINGTON (AP)—The aim of the Republican Party was described by Herbert Hoover as one which must meet the great national problem with a policy which comes of open-mindedness and human sympathy.

In an address to young men and women voters of New York City who called on him at his headquarters, he said: "The party, to maintain itself in vigor, must be constantly replenished, not alone in members, but in spirit and ideals."

"It cannot rely for its maintenance upon historic achievements, nor upon the long line of distinguished leaders who have left their traditions upon it. It must renew the traditions of their service, their ideas and policies which must link us to the necessities of the present."

Mr. Hoover's address was in response to one by John McKee Stratton, chairman of the campaign committee of the New York Young Republican Club, who presented the half hundred men and women.

"We are going to help you carry New York State, and we salute you as the next President of the United States," Mr. Stratton said.

In response to the greeting, Mr. Hoover said:

"I am grateful for your coming. I appreciate also your words of encouragement. It is most heartening to have busy men and women like yourselves travel so long a distance to tell me that you are with me in my purpose to bring a new opportunity to head a great party in such a battle, and I feel the need of all the help that you so generously offer."

HOOVER DID NOT FIX WHEAT PRICE. WILSON WROTE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Herbert Hoover did not fix the price of wheat, during the World War on authority of President Wilson, according to an announcement issued from the Republican National Committee's western headquarters.

"The best authority on the subject of who fixed the war-time price of wheat is Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, under whom the action was taken," the announcement said. "Here are President Wilson's own words over his own signature, from the closing paragraph of his statement announcing the wheat price:

"Mr. Hoover, at his express wish, has taken no part in the deliberations of the committee on whose recommendation I determined the Government's fair price, nor has he in any way intimated an opinion regarding that price."

Prohibition Fruitage  
Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

## In Alabama

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—During the last 10 years Alabama has enjoyed a greater degree of prosperity than in any preceding decade of its history.

There are in this state better industrial conditions, better health and morals, better business, and a vast increase in home building and ownership today than ever before. It is rare thing nowadays to see a drunken person on the streets of any city or town.

Due to these conditions, the great majority of the citizens of Alabama are strongly in favor of the maintenance and enforcement of the prohibition statutes. The good effects of prohibition may be seen on every hand—in every phase of the lives of the people.

One notable feature is the decrease in juvenile delinquency. Prohibition has also done perhaps more than anything else toward the betterment of the Negro. There is no strife between the races. Crime is less than ever before. Bootleggers and distillers are unquestionably plying a losing trade.

An illustration of the financial betterment of the State since prohibition, may be seen in the increased deposits in the savings department of two of the most important banks. In one of these institutions there was a total deposit during the last wet year of \$1,500,000 in its savings department. Today its savings department has a total of \$7,000,000. Another bank had during the last wet year a total in its savings de-

## "Flying Buses" to Push Suburbs Far Out, Says Senator Bingham

Air Commuting Will Quadruple Distances, New Head of Aeronautic Association Believes—Tells of Plans for Building World's Biggest Dirigibles

Within the next few years the suburbs of many American cities will be pushed back four times as far as they are at present, said Hiram Bingham, Senator from Connecticut, addressing the Boston chapter of the National Aeronautical Association.

"Flying buses," he asserted, "will perform the same office in reallocating city suburbs that was first performed by the bicycle and later by the automobile."

Mr. Bingham announced as an important advance in federal activity in aeronautics the building of two great dirigibles, so far as known larger than any similar type of craft now existing or under construction, the formal contracts for which, he said, had just been awarded. His Boston address was his first since his election to the presidency of the national association.

Mr. Bingham recently returned from a study of aviation in Europe and is the author of the Air Commerce Act of 1928. He has held a pilot's license since 1917.

Ships to Cost \$8,000,000

These two great dirigibles, he said, will be built by the Goodyear Company at a cost of approximately \$8,-

000,000, their construction to start almost immediately. He declared they will be larger even than the Count Zeppelin, which has just been built in Germany and is now preparing to fly the Atlantic. They will outstrip in size, also, the R-100, now being built in England, he added.

Some idea of the size of the ships may be gained from the fact that the R-100 is 710 feet long, exceeding the length of an ocean liner. The two United States ships, Mr. Bingham said, will be for the use of the navy, and each will provide room for carrying four airplanes within their giant shells. Completion of the first of the two, he added, should not be expected inside two years.

"One of the biggest drawbacks to this type of ship," Mr. Bingham declared, "has been the matter of housing facilities. Hangars for a large dirigible cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000."

"Many types of mooring masts have been found faulty because of the fact that gussets of stiffening plates are cut out of the moored ship against the ground. A mooring mast has now been developed in the United States that

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

## Historic Pine Tree Protected in Deed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pittsfield, Mass.

STANDING alone near the homestead which at one time was the summer home of Oliver Wendell Holmes, is a historic pine tree whose beauty and association have brought it within the circle of legal protection. So greatly is this tree cherished that in the deed which transfers the estate on which it stands occurs the following paragraph.

"That the tree known as the Holmes pine, standing by itself in the meadows to the south of the homestead, should be allowed to stand as long as the course of nature permits, and that it shall never be cut down or moved while it remains in a live or healthy condition."

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## BANKERS FAVOR FIRMER POLICY ON INVESTMENT

Foresee Nation Entering on Economic Era Bringing Important Changes

## SPECULATIVE WAVE TO BRING OWN CHECK

Leonard P. Ayres Says Plodders Rather Than Plotters to Win Lasting Reward

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—The unprecedented prosperity which the United States is knowing today was stressed by many of the speakers at a meeting of the American Bankers Association just held here in connection with their regular annual convention.

The consensus was that the almost limitless extent of this prosperity prompts caution on the part of the bankers, investors, and all business men. Some of the speakers voiced the view that the widespread speculation which has been characteristic of the stock market since the bankers held their annual meeting in Philadelphia has passed its crest, that a "more sober business era" and a more conservative banking policy are dawning, and that the country must shape its policies to meet these changing conditions.

Among the speakers who held this view was Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company.

## Faces Future With Confidence

Mr. Ayres declared that "it is safe to say that the next few years will be very different from those that are just behind us." He asserted, however, that the country could "face the future with confidence," and that the bankers' concern would relate chiefly to shaping the "banks' investment policy for the new economic era which we are entering."

"The transition to a new sober era is not going to be easy. The American people are in a mood of invincible optimism. Three years ago they were speculating in Florida real estate and finally that bubble burst. They then speculated in urban real estate and now they are finding that the rents that are obtainable will not justify the prices to which property had been bid up and as a result real estate prices are rapidly coming down."

## Lower Prices Forecast

Calling attention to the inflation of prices in the stock market, Mr. Ayres declared that "stocks are now selling on expectation rather than realization."

"All the experience of the past points clearly to the conclusion that prices are too high and must come down," he said. "The public appears to be mistaking the past for the future, and to be confidently believing that the credit inflation, based on the gold that is gone, will somehow suffice to support market prices for their stock equities until something else can take its place."

"No conclusion is more safe than that the speculative markets in their present mood would promptly sop up for stock margins any additional credit that the reserve system might make available if it should attempt to ease of the present credit strangle-

## Less Exchange of Gold

"However, our concern is not about what may happen in the stock market. We know that all exceptional waves of speculative fever ultimately run

accomplishment through the country's wonderful development in electric power transmission.

#### Changes Must Be Met

Mr. High charged both the farmer and the country banker with not keeping step with the great economic changes going on about them, and declared that growing a single crop continually on borrowed money is unsafe, and that it is time both farmer and banker tried.

"The banker has not been sold on the question of safe and sane farming," he said. "He has been willing that the farmer should practice the one-crop system, and has loaned his money to do so. I think the time is here—and opportunity—for the farmers, bankers and business interests of every community to get together with the agricultural extension forces of their respective states, study the needs of their several communities and get behind a plan that will bring about a realization of their ideas of safe farming."

Mr. High was elected president of the State Bank Division of the association.

The executive council voted to accept the invitation of the San Francisco clearing house association to hold the next annual convention in San Francisco. The invitation was presented by W. E. Wilcox, vice-president and cashier of the Anglo and London-Paris National Bank of that city and formerly president of the California Bankers' Association.

### Labor Opposes Anglo-French Understanding

(Continued from Page 1)

good will of Europe." This declaration evoked loud cheers.

Finally Mr. MacDonald declared that if Europe really desired peace it would be necessary to return to the outlook and disposition of 1924, not necessarily adopting precisely the formulas then drafted when Germany was outside the League, but following broadly the road then opened out.

#### Governments Are Blamed

Sir Oswald Mosley insisted that there could be no real national honor which would not stand test of the tribunal of reason. "When we see the mistakes made at Geneva, we do not blame the League machinery but the governments which use it for the purposes of the old world and not of the new world."

Col. Josiah Wedgwood declared that the main indictment against the Government was that it had made no progress on the path opened out by Locarno. When a British representative had to be selected for the Coolidge naval conference, the Government sent a member of the Cabinet and sent admirals with him. He asserted that whereas in 1924 Great Britain held the supremacy in peacekeeping, it was now deserved by all the peace lovers in the world. He warned the conference of the necessity of an earnest effort to counteract this and to reverse the policy.

It is doubtful if ever before has a discussion of international affairs in the Labor movement evoked such sustained and eager interest.

#### BRITISH LIBERAL AGENDA

By W. H. HARVEY

LONDON—The agenda of the Liberal Party conference which opens at Yarmouth next week is now issued. It is anticipated that the most important debate will be on a resolution protesting the customs duties imposed under the Safeguarding of Industries Act and pledging the Liberal Party "to sweep away all protective taxes and take the lead in the world movement for the removal of commercial barriers."

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An election to fill the vice-presi-

### HIGHER WAGES DECLARED AID TO PROSPERITY

#### Shorter Hours Also Favored as Way to Raise Labor's Purchasing Power

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KATONAH, N. Y.—A bigger weekly pay envelope, enabling workers to buy more and shorter working hours, giving time for wider enjoyment of purchases, were offered as two contributions to the solution of unemployment by speakers at the sixth annual education conference of the Women's Trade Union League just closed here.

Not only would these changes raise the standard of living in the home of the laborer and give jobs to more men and women, but they would supply increased purchasing power for the tremendous output of modern industry, declared A. J. Muste, dean of the Brookwood Labor College.

In carrying out such a program the Government plays an important part, he asserted, through its efforts to relieve the situation by laws which affect the labor supply and immigration and by safety regulation.

Considerable importance was attached to the trend in many states to push the building of public works in times of unemployment and to efforts of employers to overcome seasonal unemployment through introduction of supplementary lines of production, through manufacturing stock goods and doing repair work in off seasons.

Causes of enforced idleness for workers were analyzed by Dr. Horace Taylor of Columbia University. The entrance of women into industry and the drift of former agricultural workers to the cities are large factors responsible for unemployment.

Perhaps the chief reason, however, he held to be the technological changes in industry, requiring fewer skilled and semi-skilled workers and introducing a greater number of machine and continuous operation.

The need for a political party in this country founded on the aims and ideals of Labor was put forward.

The delegates, who included about 50 members of trade unions in the metropolitan area, rejected unanimously a plan for a family wage or allowance in the United States similar to the bonuses granted by several European governments to wage earners on the basis of the number of children in the family.

The allowance made under existing laws, Europe was reported so far as that the delegates were of the opinion that it does not reflect the status of the family in any way. Further, the plan was called by speakers "contrary to the trend of the times."

### New 'Flying Buses' Will Push Suburbs Back, Says Bingham

(Continued from Page 1)

promises to overcome these difficulties.

It is lower than the ordinary tower of its kind. The ship comes to its final rest on a type of track, resting on the ground, and passengers are enabled to step from the ship directly to the ground. This has been given especially notable tests in Panama. It is expected to prove adequate for ordinary use, thus allowing larger and expensive hangars to be built few and far apart, to be used mainly for overhauling and repairs."

The new dirigibles will have a capacity of 6,500,000 cubic feet, about three times that of the Los Angeles, which is now the only navy dirigible.

Turning from present facts to possibilities for the future, Mr. Bingham painted a word picture of "air commuters" catching the 8:45 "flying bus" to their metropolitan offices from greatly widened suburban areas.

"The failure of New York City to obtain a suitable landing field within five minutes' ride of Wall Street has done more to retard the development of such a plan than any other one thing in the United States," he said. "With the example that would be set by New York business men, if the service was available, it would be followed within a few years all over the country."

An election to fill the vice-presi-

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### The Campaign Day by Day

dency held by Miss Amelia Earhart, who has advanced to presidency of the Boston chapter, resulted in the election of Capt. B. F. Raymond, now an active pilot in the reserve army air forces. Plans for holding the 1930 air races in Boston were also discussed at the meeting. It was estimated that at least \$100,000 would be needed for promoting the project.

#### Aviation Gains Surpassing Rail and Motor Progress Are Forecast by Engineer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—With speeds of 95 miles an hour "practically out of date," and with technical research promising the solution to many aeronautical problems, aviation is "just about 10 times as far along" as the average person believes, according to W. B. Stout, head of the Stout Metal Airplane Division of the Ford Motor Company.

Mr. Stout's opinion was expressed before the metropolitan section of the Society of Automotive Engineers, to which he was introduced as the engineer "who sold aviation to Henry Ford."

During the last year, Mr. Stout said, aviation had progressed to a point where the extent of commercially sponsored research has exceeded government research for the first time in the history of flying. He estimated that a minimum of \$50,000,000 was "poured into aviation" during the last year in the development of various technical and commercial improvements.

"Things I may say now about aviation will be out of date presumably in six months, the way things are now going," Mr. Stout declared.

"In a few years an airplane won't even look like it does today. It took the railroad 50 years to get to its present state; the automobile came in 25 years; radio was a giant industry in five years.

"With all the facts we have to go on in aviation, in lesser periods than these, aviation will surpass all of these industries in volume of business."

One of the greatest needs in improving the future of airplanes, Mr. Stout said, is the development of a better material. Beryllium, which is lighter than aluminum, is still a laboratory product, he added, with plenty of ore available, but no known way of extracting it, as was the case with aluminum some years ago.

With the development of a new material, he added, will come the development of a new type of structure, as different from the present methods as is the all-metal construction different from wood.

Goodyear Firm to Build New Dirigibles for Navy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Two new navy dirigibles, authorized by Congress at a cost not to exceed \$8,000,000, are to be built by the Goodyear Zeppelin Company of Akron, O., a subsidiary of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

Negotiations looking toward the letting of the contract have been going on for some time and early in the Spring the Navy Board submitted its order of merit ratings on designs and bids received, awarding the Goodyear Company the highest figure of merit in the design, with 9.10 per cent.

The Brown-Boveri Company, which was third in rating, protested the rating, but Curtis D. Wilbur, Secretary of the Navy, has announced that this protest has been overruled, after careful study and that the navy will negotiate with the Goodyear company for the design and construction of the dirigibles.

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An election to fill the vice-presi-

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### The Campaign Day by Day

B. F. Yoakum, former railroad executive and a lifelong Democrat, announced in Washington, the Associated Press says, he will support Mr. Hoover.

Fred M. Jackson, industrialist, banker and leader in church and civic movements, and Donald Comer, both of Birmingham, Ala., have announced they have "bolted" the Smith forces and will support Mr. Hoover.

T. H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Kansas, the Associated Press reports from Washington, is to follow closely the stamping trail of William E. Borah (I.), Senator from Idaho.

W. H. Beckman, former Governor and United States Senator and a Kentucky prohibition leader, has announced his support of Governor Smith.

John J. Raskob, Democratic National chairman, said in New York, the Associated Press reports, "the Republican Party is the old Prohibition Party."

The Texas W. C. T. U., in convention at Galveston, called upon Morris Sheppard, Senator from Texas and co-author of the Eighteenth Amendment, who is campaigning for Governor Smith, to come to the defense of prohibition "or else quit the platform in this campaign," the Associated Press says. The convention endorsed the Hoover ticket.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, who placed Governor Smith in nomination at the Democratic National Convention in Houston and has recently been nominated for Governor of New York, will speak at a Smith rally to be held in Mechanics Building in Boston on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, the Democratic state committee has announced.

Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, at Chapel Hill, N. C., the Associated Press says, declared the prohibition issue cannot be settled by partisan politics.

John J. Raskob, Democratic national chairman, has added Illinois to his list of states he claims are "safe" for Governor Smith. This brings his "safe" electoral vote to 338 or 72 more than needed for election.

Edward A. Filene, Boston department store owner, on his arrival from Europe, announced his support of Governor Smith, the Associated Press reports from New York.

J. Adam Bede, former representative from Minnesota, for 40 years a Republican, has announced his support of Governor Smith in New York, the Associated Press says.

David W. Davis, former Governor of Idaho, speaking at Wayne, Neb., for the protection of our multifarious interests in every corner of the world, for the expansion of our international commerce, we must have a man at the helm of government who fully understands and intelligently senses the world situation."

Theodore Risley, solicitor of the Department of Labor, at Calhan, Colo., said the Democratic platform omitted the party's usual denunciation of the protective tariff, one of the chief planks of the Republican Party. At Denver he declared, "If elected, I will try to keep the war debt settlement issue involving more than \$11,000,000,000 and transfer the burden of repayment to the American taxpayers."

John G. Cooper, member of Congress from Ohio, said at Fairbury, Neb., that by the Smith plan "the quota of immigrants from southern Europe would be increased to the exclusion of the north European stocks."

Miss D. HENRIETTA ROBINSON announced the opening of the BROOKLINE STUDIO OF EXPRESSION

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## RIFT REPORTED OVER SELECTION OF ROOSEVELT

Smith Favored Scudder as  
First Choice to Head  
State Ticket

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Roosevelt-Lehman Democratic slate of state-of-fice candidates, hand-picked by Governor Smith, is a bid by him for national approval.

The ticket, concededly a formidable one, is also expected to assist the Democratic presidential candidate in his effort to win the electoral vote of his home state.

Up-state Democratic leaders, discussing the party lineup as arranged by Governor Smith, declared it was chiefly designed to show the country "What a Tammany man can do."

They also expressed the opinion that Mr. Lehman was expected to be the active Governor in the event of the election of the Smith slate.

### Party Leaders Concerned

The most outstanding feature of the Democratic state convention was the concern of the party leaders over their chances of victory in the State in the November election. This was particularly outspoken during the entire day that it took Governor Smith to obtain Mr. Roosevelt's acceptance of the gubernatorial nomination.

As the day wore on and stories and rumors thickened among the hundreds of waiting delegates pessimistic reports were widely circulated among them. However, when word came out of Governor Smith's suite that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lehman would be the candidates the atmosphere cleared immediately.

The convention, greatly thinned out by the morning of the second day, was as confident as it had been downcast the day previous.

### Convention Mere Formality

The approximately 1000 delegates that made up the convention had nothing other to do with the placing of the ticket in the field than to go through the motions of formally voting the nomination of the candidates. Delegates and leaders alike were under complete control with Governor Smith deciding all matters.

It was learned from a source of utmost reliability that although Governor Smith made every effort to get Mr. Roosevelt to run, and finally did prevail upon him to accept, that the candidate was actually not his first choice. The man that Governor Smith wanted, it was stated, was Townsend M. Scudder, Justice of the Supreme Court.

Last winter, it was explained, Governor Smith undertook to "develop" Justice Scudder as a state figure by appointing him to make an investigation of charges of grafting on sewer contracts by Democratic leaders of Queens county. The case is now being tried in the state courts on indictments returned by a grand jury.

### Is Not a Tammany Man

Mr. Roosevelt, although personally a stanch friend and supporter of Governor Smith, is not a Tammany man, and, early in his career, opposed a Tammany selection by Charles Murphy, then Tammany boss, on the ground of the proposed candidate's religion. He is not popular, it is reported, with the Tammany Hall "bunch," as the actual managers of the organization were designated.

Upon his arrival at the convention, Governor Smith, conferring with Tammany leaders on the state ticket, mentioned that Mr. Roosevelt had expressed great reluctance to making the race, and suggested that Mr. Scudder be the nominee.

George W. Olvany, Tammany boss, countered with the name of John H. Banton, district attorney of New York City, and less emphatically with that of Peter G. Ten Eyck. Governor Smith, however, declared emphatically that "both men are out."

"No man bearing the Tammany stamp can be considered," he is reported to have observed, referring to Mr. Banton. "If we want a Protestant, there is Scudder. I think he is the best man in the State."

### Tammany Man Considered

Nevertheless, a Tammany man was being considered, because it is known that if Mr. Roosevelt had remained adamantly in his declaration Robert Wagner (D.), Senator from New York, and a strong Tammany man, was to have been drafted although he was personally very much against the idea.

Several important Tammany leaders were opposed, however, to the selection of Justice Scudder. Among them was John H. McCooey, Brooklyn Tammany boss. Mr. McCooey was supporting Albert Conway of his county for Attorney-General. If Mr. Scudder was chosen it would mean that Mr. Conway would lose the Attorney-Generalship, as two men from the same county would not be put on the ticket. He therefore threw his influence to Mr. Roosevelt,

urging upon Governor Smith that he insist that Mr. Roosevelt make the race. Mr. McCooey, it was said, also prevailed upon the other Tammany leaders to express preference for Mr. Roosevelt as against Justice Scudder.

### Smith Returns to Capitol

Returning to the capitol to consider plans for his next presidential campaign trip, Governor Smith informed newspaper men that in his telephone conversation with Mr. Roosevelt he had told him that the "convention was unanimously for him, the Democratic Party needed him, and that I did not see how he could refuse." It was authoritatively reported that Governor Smith assured Mr. Roosevelt that he would give him every possible assistance in his gubernatorial race. In his discussion with reporters Governor Smith indicated that an active campaign was not expected of Mr. Roosevelt.

"As I look at it," Governor Smith said, "the people, by comparing the two tickets, will be able to make their decision without very much campaigning, but they will get it anyway."

Governor Smith returned to the Executive Mansion while plans are being completed for his second presidential campaign tour.

### Heavy Speaking Schedule Planned

The receptions he experienced during his first trip are understood to have caused his campaign managers to formulate a heavy speaking schedule for him. He is to travel through the middle West, with speeches in Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and then into Kentucky and Tennessee, with addresses in both these states. Special trips will be made into some distinctly southern territory, with his campaign winding up in New England with a final drive in New York.

It was authoritatively learned that Mrs. Nelle Tayloe Ross, former Governor of Wyoming, has been invited to join the Smith train on its next trip, to speak on the religious question and prohibition.

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## Aiming at the Wrong Target



he has been able to distribute the large amount of anti-prohibition literature he has put out.

Apart from Mr. Thiele's observation from other parts of the history of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment in the West indicates that it tried to be a great national institution but failed.

### Ground Lost in Six Years

Six years ago the association was on its face more national than it is today. For instance, in Michigan, what was once the "Michigan Division" of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is now operating under a different name, but with the same man at its head. In St. Louis the erstwhile "Missouri Branch," which was one of the strongest branches, some time ago organized independently. Here in Chicago Mr. Thiele's association used to call itself the "Illinois Division," but today it has dropped that reference.

Through its founder, Capt. William H. Stayton of Baltimore, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment had an important part in setting up the new wet alignment after the saloons were outlawed and the brewer-distiller alignment collapsed.

Some of the old wet organizations, as for instance what was then the most important in Chicago, stepped aside to let the new movement have the right of way. In 1922 Captain Stayton called a conference of his state workers in St. Louis.

### Division Secretaries Attended

Secretaries of state divisions were there from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri. Secretaries from the Colorado and northern and southern Colorado state branches were reported unable to attend. A representative of the Maryland division was present. The state branches at this meeting voted to give a percentage of their income to the national organization.

If the soil had been fertile for the establishment of a great wet movement, the effort made to sow it with antiprohibition seed would surely have resulted in a big crop-taking form in a widely distributed organization. In the judgment of observers here, not of the record of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

On the contrary, the association's course seems to have been downhill. Its history may in itself be one of the best tokens of the willingness of the American people to abide by their prohibition law and of their lack of interest in its repeal.

### Funds Not Sizable

Each of these dry bodies, he observed, was represented in almost every community in the country and the wetts had nothing to compare with it. That, he felt, was unfortunate for the wet cause. It would have been vastly better for the opposition to prohibition had it built up a strong organization of local units capped with a national headquarters, instead of a movement where the national headquarters was nearly all the machinery.

The organized wetts do not have great sum to spend in this campaign, Mr. Thiele declared. In Illinois their cause has not flourished financially. After their big campaign of 1922, their organization went into debt and shut up shop for a while.

When Mr. Thiele took hold, he said, it was on the condition that he work without salary and that he has done so since. His budget has run about \$14,000 a year, and it is only by carefully eking this out, he said, that

## Duty of Making Roads Safe Is Placed Upon Motorists

Safety Council Hears of Plan Whereby Police Drop 'Spying' but Stress Results

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Education in safety methods, "safe thinking" and the elimination of "chance taking" characterized the numerous group discussions of the second-day sessions of the National Safety Council's seventeenth annual meeting.

Safety for school children, for industrial workers, for railway and marine employees, reduction of highway mishaps by removing the causes thereof and general education of the public formed the keynote of the sectional conferences.

The interest in the "safety first" campaign is evidenced by registration at the meetings totaling between 7000 and 8000 persons who have come from all parts of the United States to contribute their part toward a reduction in fatalities occurring largely through carelessness.

Group meetings are being held at different hotels here. Representatives in them are all basic industries, such as automotive, steam railroad, marine, electric railroads, mining, aviation, motion pictures, and manufacturing. Education, fire prevention and other activities also are represented.

### New View of Traffic Law

A new procedure in traffic law enforcement, which has proved successful, was described by E. B. Lefferts, manager, public safety department, Automobile Club of Southern California. This innovation, called the San Diego plan, was commended for trial in other communities.

The plan is to charge motorists with their own responsibility, instead of attempting to have officers spy on drivers all of the time. The police are assigned to make thorough investigations of all mishaps and fix responsible.

"The San Diego Police Department served notice to motorists that they were not going to lie in wait for them and pounce out and make an arrest whenever a technical violation of the Motor Vehicle Act was witnessed."

"They put the responsibility on the driver to so operate his car that even though an officer was not present, no violation would be committed which would result in the injury of any person or property."

### Co-operation Due Officers

"In San Diego a traffic officer is coming to be recognized by the motoring public as an individual who

is endeavoring to increase safety on the highway, and therefore entitled to their co-operation, rather than a tax collector who is put out there to collect toll to help fill the city coffers."

"I am glad to say that this program has justified our hopes and has effected a reduction in accidents. This plan has been in force for a little over a year and during the first 12 months the accidents were reduced from 961 to 703, showing a decrease of 26.8 per cent, while the number of personal injuries has dropped from 1206 to 877, a decline of 27.1 per cent; these reductions in face of an increase of 2.08 per cent in population and increase of 7.03 per cent in motor vehicle registration and an increase of 9.8 per cent in this type of accidents in other communities similarly situated."

At a meeting dealing with the education of school children in safety measures, Albert Lowenthal, principal of Public School Number 39, New York, described the campaign being conducted to reduce mishaps in this city.

At the railroad group's session, with E. R. Cott of the Hocking Valley Lines presiding, T. H. Carrow, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, said that 156,000 fatalities had occurred in 38 years among persons trespassing, riding on, walking on rights-of-way or illegally on railroad property.

### RED AGITATORS SENTENCED

ABO, Finland (P)—Forty-five Communist agitators have been sentenced to from one to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor. Those convicted include two Communist members of the Diet who were sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment at hard labor and to the loss of their civil rights for five years after they leave prison. The majority of the agitators were laborers who were accused of receiving their training as Communists.

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## Move of Wets to Organize Along National Lines Fails

### Downward Course Taken to Indicate Confidence of Public in Victory of Prohibition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—First through John J. Raskob, the Democratic national chairman, and then through several other eastern notables also lending their aid to it while espousing the cause of Alfred E. Smith, the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has acquired an unusual prominence in this campaign. Inquiry, however, develops that the association is confined very largely to the East, and that whatever influence it may exert in the West is, for the most part, manufactured on the eastern seaboard and exported.

Charles L. Edditz, chairman of the Structural Steel Board of Trade and president of the Electrical Board of Trade of New York, in a statement on the situation from the building trades standpoint, declared that business men were hampered by laws which did not affect either the farmer or the laborer.

There are wetts who wish the association were national, or that the wet movement had resulted in some kind of a national organization. Among them is Emil Thiele, secretary of the Illinois Association Opposed to Prohibition.

"The Association Against the Prohibition Amendment has organized in only three or four states. Besides that there are but four or five independent wet organizations in other states. This leaves 40 states in which there is no wet organization of any kind whatever."

Mr. Thiele expressed his regret that the wet campaign since the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment

had not developed into a local and national organization such as that of the W. C. T. U. or the Anti-Saloon League. He remarked that the W. C. T. U. had 10,000 local unions and a membership, as he recalled it, of half a million. His figure was low, as the W. C. T. U. now has 600,000 dues-paying members and rates its "working force" at a million. The Anti-Saloon League, he added, has many thousands of clergymen to carry its message.

### Funds Not Sizable

Each of these dry bodies, he observed, was represented in almost every community in the country and the wetts had nothing to compare with it. That, he felt, was unfortunate for the wet cause. It would have been vastly better for the opposition to prohibition had it built up a strong organization of local units capped with a national headquarters, instead of a movement where the national headquarters was nearly all the machinery.

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## FRANCE AWAITS REICH PROPOSAL ON REPARATIONS

"Mueller's Task Is to Keep Within French Limits, Yet Satisfy Nationalists"

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Cable from Monitor Bureau

**PARIS** — France awaits a definite German proposition which will set in motion machinery for an examination of reparations possibilities and a Rhinelander proposal with a view to early evacuation of the occupied territory.

The Geneva conversations were merely touched on these subjects in a preliminary, informal way, but it is expected that without delay an official move will be made.

It is realized here that Hertha Miller has a difficult task in keeping within the limits of French policy and at the same time satisfying the Nationalists of his own country who wish to proceed faster than France is disposed to permit. The German thesis that reparations have no connection with the evacuation slightly embarrasses the French, who have laid it down firmly that on a financial settlement depends the military con-

cess. Yet the French are trying to overcome this difficulty by affirming that of the two subjects they separate they must at any rate be dealt with simultaneously. It does not matter whether they are described as interlocked or parallel. In practice the effect will be similar. There is a genuine desire in France to tackle these problems with hope of a speedy solution.

Raymond Poincaré's recent speech, in which he intimated that when commissions are constituted they would be facilitated in their work and that no obstacles provoking delay or failure would be raised by France, has had a good press. Practically every section of public opinion favors the method which promises a return to normal conditions.

Some capital is being made abroad of M. Poincaré's demand for sufficient sums to pay the United States, plus an indemnity for French expenditure on the devastated regions. That still remains the reasonable and conciliatory here.

It is an old claim, but it is couched in a form which is unquestionably more friendly than heretofore. Whether it is possible to meet French expectations is another matter which will be seen in the course of the negotiations. But there is unanimous approval for the assertion that France has incurred two kinds of damage which Germany should make good, namely, war debts to Great Britain and America and material destruction in the north. It is optimistically predicted that before the end of the month commissions will be appointed with clear instructions and should reach conclusions before the end of the year, that is to say, before the evacuation of the second zone is due.

**Muzhiks Get Royal Palace for Rest Home**

(Continued from Page 1)

especially as the palace is not particularly valuable or interesting from the architectural standpoint. There is accommodation for about 300 visitors. A definite number of places in accordance with the population, is allotted to each province or district, and the peasants are selected for the purpose. Here they stay for a period of six weeks to two months. At first Livadia was most popular in the summer, but now an effort is being made to turn it into a winter resort as well. Everything involved in the trip to Livadia, railroad transportation, food and maintenance is provided free of charge for the peasants at the state expense.

The veteran cabman who drove the

**AMUSEMENTS**

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Maxine Elliott's *The*, W. 39 St., Tues. & Thurs. 8:30 P.M.; Wed. & Sat. 2:30 P.M. *Intelligent Enterprise*, *Business*, *News*

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A New Comedy Hit by EDWIN BURKE with VIOLET HEMING, MINOR WATSON

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SELWYN THEATRE, CHICAGO  
And Touring Principal Cities

**GOOD NEWS**  
"Greatest of Modern Musical Comedies," N.Y. Telegram

HAVE you renewed your subscription to the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

writer up the hill to the palace grumbled that "not one village peasant ever comes to this rest home." Asked to explain who the visitors really were, he replied: "They're city peasants, not village ones." Veteran cabmen in Russia for some reason are apt to be pessimistic in their comments; and talks with a number of the inmates of the former palace showed that he was mistaken in questioning their peasant origin. They came from villages all over Russia, from distant Siberia, from the western provinces of Novgorod and Kaluga, from Ukraine. One saw a considerable sprinkling of the non-Russian racial minorities, especially of the Tartars, who receive special favor because the rest home is located in their native country.

**What Dismayed the Cabman**

However, the cabman had some plausible basis for his gloom, because the peasants in Livadia do not resemble a typical group of peasants in a Russian village. Most of the beards are shaved off, and practically all wear linen suits supplied by the rest home; and these two facts alone achieve a considerable transformation in their outward appearance. Then the younger peasants, who are active in Soviet work or who have been discharged from the army, seem more in evidence here, although it was generally agreed that the places were distributed after a fair examination to the candidates who could benefit most by the experience. The predominance of younger peasants over their seniors was explained by the manager of the rest home on the ground that the latter, with the responsibilities of heads of families, would not leave their villages in the harvest time. In the winter months, it was said, there was a noteworthy increase in the number of older peasants.

Livadia is today the sole peasant rest home in the Soviet Union. One may hope it represents only the beginning of a policy of providing for the peasants' facilities which are already granted on a very wide scale to workers and city trade-unions generally. Very few of the 120,000 inhabitants of the Russian countryside districts can hope to pass the portals of the former Tsar's palace. But it is a great experience for the fortunate candidates, who are probably talked of in their native villages for years afterward.

**Spain Presents Regatta Trophy**

Mr. Hoover Accepts Model of Santa Maria on Behalf of California's Governor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**WASHINGTON** — Accepting a trophy in the form of a silver model of the Santa Maria to be competed for in future regattas, Herbert Hoover, acting on behalf of the Governor of California, said that nothing could be more truly symbolic of the relations between Spain and the United States, and California in particular, than this reminder of the famous ship. That it was the gift of the King gave an added touch of interest.

The presentation and acceptance took place in the diplomatic room of the State Department in the presence of Secretary Kellogg and other officials and members of the Spanish Embassy. Señor D. Angel Cabrillo y Vasquez read from an illuminated scroll in part as follows:

"The 'Santa María' is a token of kind remembrances of the Spain, the great and discovering nation, of the fifteenth century. With this cup 'Espana' goes a greeting of friendship to the Long Beach Club, but to express this properly, as you deserve, we wish our word to resound in the silence of the four centuries which have passed since the real Santa María crossed the seas."

The trophy will be carried by navy airplane to California.

**MR. VENIZELOS VISITING**

BY WIRELESS  
LONDON — Eleutherios Venizelos, Greek Premier, has concluded his visit to London and left for Paris. Afterward he will proceed to Switzerland and then to Belgrade before returning to Athens.

**RESTAURANTS**

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**GOOD NEWS**

"Greatest of Modern Musical Comedies," N.Y. Telegram

Restaurant managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed good service at a restaurant advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

## EDUCATOR FINDS NEED FOR CHECK ON PROFESSIONS

**Columbia Man Would Have State Regulate Number of Men Preparing**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**NEW YORK** — A system of education in which the state will regulate the number of persons who may be trained for specific professions, in order to prevent an over-supply in certain fields, is recommended by Prof. Harold F. Clark of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

Professor Clark, in discussing current trends in education, expressed the opinion that there is a need for "directional" regulation of education in addition to the general supervision now exercised by the various states over matters such as curriculum and courses of study.

State education commissions to direct this regulatory work will be one of the outgrowths of the process of social evolution, Professor Clark declared.

"The persons who are earning high wages today would have made them without the help of education," he said. "You can take an equal number of equally capable persons, giving one group education and putting the other group to work. You will find that an education does not help much. It can even have an opposite effect. Our studies when published will show this. Naturally if you compare non-educated persons with educated persons, you will find the latter earning more money, because that type of person is going to school today. To show results of education you have to compare two groups of equally capable persons."

**DR. HEADLAM FORESEES UNITED NATIONAL CHURCH FOR ENGLAND**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**LONDON** — Dr. Headlam, Bishop of Gloucester, presiding at the Church of England Congress, comprising 2000 delegates, many being invited Free Church representatives at Cheltenham, said that Parliament's rejection of the revised Prayer Book "must mean either disestablishment or a solution along lines similar to the Church of Scotland Act of 1921."

The law gave that church liberty to "adjudicate finally all matters of doctrine, worship, government and discipline."

"Unless some remedy is found for the present situation," Dr. Headlam continued, "a reunion between the Church of England and the Non-conformist bodies and the creation of a united national church is not impossible." "I am not ashamed to confess," Dr. Headlam also said, "that I should seriously regret disestablishment, but I do not believe it would benefit anyone, but it might be necessary to accept it, even to work for it."

**YEAR'S DEBT REDUCTION EXCEEDS \$1,000,000,000**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**NEW YORK** — More than \$1,000,000,000 has been cut from the national debt during the last year, according to tabulations just completed by the New York Federal Reserve Agent. This amounts to approximately 6 per cent of the gross debt, it was added.

The estimate of the gross debt at the end of September, 1928, was placed at \$17,400,000,000. The total reduction since the high point was reached in 1919 now amounts to more than \$9,000,000,000, the statistics show, or approximately a reduction of one-third.

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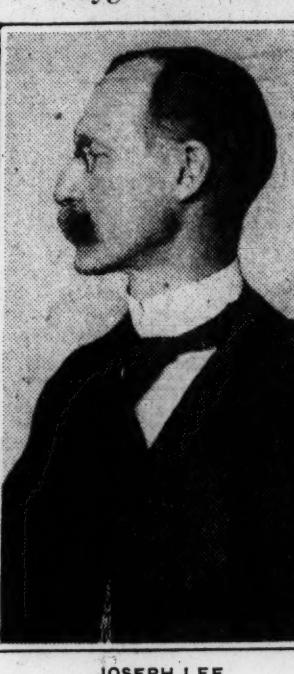
HOTEL MINERVA MGT. H. C. DEMETER

**GOOD NEWS**

"Greatest of Modern Musical Comedies," N.Y. Telegram

Restaurant managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed good service at a restaurant advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

## Playground Head



JOSEPH LEE  
Boston Man, Is President of Play-ground and Recreation Association of America.

## USE OF LEISURE LINKED TO GAIN IN PROSPERITY

## WOMEN PROVING THEIR SKILL IN MANUFACTURING

Furniture, Varnish, and Rugs Included in Lines of Modern Endeavor

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—It is a far cry from the jellies, jams, and bread which used to be the circumference of women's manufacturing activities to the neckties, paints, mirrors, watches, shoes and a score of other articles by women manufacturers whose products are on display at the seventh annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries. These exhibits prove that women are competently meeting the problems of production and distribution, as well as of financing and managing business institutions.

It is an interesting phase that women are manufacturing not only articles for their own use, such as pickles and stocking-heel protectors, flowers and cosmetics, but that they are engaged in bringing out articles solely for the use of men, or for general sale, such as furniture, varnish and rugs.

An example of the women who are making articles for both men and women is Martha S. Wittnauer, widow of A. Wittnauer & Co., of New York City, who has supplied Chamberlin, De Pinedo and other famous aviators with chronometers and who in 1926 at the Philadelphia Exposition received a gold medal for her watch cases. When she inherited her business in 1916, she decided to carry it on on the same basis on which it had been managed by a brother who had preceded her, a plan in which she has been markedly successful.

**Continued Family's Business**

Another woman who inherited her business is Mrs. A. A. Anzell, maker of mirrors, who resisted the temptation to sell out and remain in the home with her two children, and has put her shoulder to the wheel for the last two years. One week after she came into possession of the business, she was down in her factory, beginning to add to the mirrors, which had been the chief item of production, feminine dressing table adornments. These have met with a ready sale.

A college graduate, Mrs. Anzell had previously thought of a career for herself, but she married young and had devoted herself to her two daughters until the need came for her to take over the business. She confesses that she found it difficult at first to run a business and a home, but she says she quickly learned the lesson which business women must learn, to have as expert help in her home as she engages in her office, thereby freeing herself from household cares to be with her family. Part of her time is passed in the field, and this summer a convention

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Luella C. Randolph, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Mrs. Amelia J. Falson, Auburn, N. Y.  
Mrs. Katherine Seller, San Francisco, Calif.  
F. J. Nickerson, Auburn, N. Y.  
Wm. F. Rubert, Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Mrs. Carrie Bishop, Schenectady, N. Y.  
Mrs. Amy K. Eisendrath, Milwaukee, Wis.  
Mrs. Mary M. Hays, Newark, O.  
Lee Guest, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Boyd, Chicago, Ill.  
John R. Clark, Toledo, O.  
Mrs. Florence A. Rose, Syracuse, N. Y.  
J. R. McNab, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Mrs. A. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Mavor J. Waller, Seattle, Wash.  
Mrs. George James Knott, Boston, Mass.  
Mrs. Grace L. Taneyhill, Bowing Green, Ky.  
Miss Helen Emerson, Minneapolis, Minn.  
Mrs. Effie Breeden, St. Louis, Mo.  
Mrs. Amelia Middaugh, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Mrs. Adah Graves, Cleveland, O.

took her to Europe, but her two daughters went along so that she could continue to have part of each day with them, as she does while at home.

**Developed Philippine Industries**

Through her interest in developing native industries in the Philippines, Mrs. Louise P. Brown is today head of a large wholesale lingerie house, while Miss Isabel Henne has built up a large business with the aid of the shop manufacturing devices she has invented.

Other women manufacturers represented in this year's exposition are Amy Drevestal, maker of boxes as well as the illustrator of "The Bridge of San Luis Rey"; Alleyne Archibald, who is the United States representative of a woman manufacturer of rugs in China; Mrs. Sara B. DeForest, varnish manufacturer; Mary Ryan, paint manufacturer; Mrs. Ruby Brewster, perfumes; Hedda La Velle, head of a quilt-making business; Mrs. Katherine Pierson, manufacturer of modern furniture; Mrs. M. LeFevere, carpet manufacturer of crocheting cards; Goldie Wendell, flower manufacturer; Alice Price of Englewood, N. J., manufacturer of sport clothes; Mrs. Mabel McCurrach of Brooklyn, manufacturer of men's ties; Henrietta Stein, manufacturer of flowers; Mrs. Louise L. Cherry, manufacturer of carbon paper, and ribbons; Miss Bertie R. Thornhill and Mrs. Mamie E. Rohr, makers of leather and fabric bags, and Wilma Sandra candy maker.

**Foreign Service Ministers Agree to Retain Posts**

**Decision Not to Offer to Resign on March 4 Sets American Precedent**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—A precedent in the United States Diplomatic Service has been agreed upon by its ministers through their decision to withhold their resignations, usually voluntarily tendered at the end of the presidential term.

This means that the next President, after assuming office March 4, will have to request the resignation of any minister whose post he may want to fill with a political appointee.

Up until the Administration of President Coolidge, practically every diplomatic post was considered as the spoils of victory by the incoming party, and ministerships and ambassadorships were rewarded to pay off party debts. President Coolidge, however, began a system of promoting career men from the ranks of the service.

This was partially discontinued when charges of inefficiency and partiality in promotions in the Foreign Service were brought before the Senate, and recently President Coolidge has filled most of the important diplomatic posts from outside the Foreign Service.

The present agreement among American ministers that they will not submit "blanket" resignations at the end of the presidential term is understood to be prompted by a desire to bring about a continuity of service in the higher diplomatic posts.

It is understood that the agreement includes not only career ministers, also political appointees who will hold office. Most of them were appointed by President Coolidge and President Harding, and there are practically no high ranking diplomats remaining from the Wilson Administration. It is believed that most of the ambassadors will adhere to the usual custom of resigning without being requested to do so. There are 28 career diplomats now holding ministerial or ambassadorial posts, while the political appointees number 25.

## Links Home and Industry



MRS. A. A. ANZELL

One of the Women Manufacturers Whose Wares Are Exhibited at the Arts and Industries Exposition, Conducts One of the Largest Concerns in the World Devoted to the Manufacture of Mirrors. With Her in the Photograph Are Her Two Daughters.

### Maker of Watches



MISS MARTHA A. WITTAUER  
One of Women Manufacturers Exhibiting Products at Arts Exposition.

### MAINE'S GAS TAX \$2,225,000

AUGUSTA, Me. (AP)—Approximately \$2,225,000 income to the State is expected to accrue from the 4 cent tax on gasoline this year, according to a statement issued from the State Auditor's office here. Receipts from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 this year total \$1,628,654, an increase of \$220,536 over the same period last year, when the tax was 3 cents.

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to brokers and investors in his city. Later he established the Philadelphia News Bureau, and in 1901 went to New York as manager of Dow, Jones & Co., publishers of the Wall Street Journal.

He later became president of the Dow Jones Company and of Doremus & Co., a Wall Street advertising agency, and founded Barron's Financial Weekly. These publications included extensive statistical, ticker and news bulletins services.

Mr. Barron made his home in Boston and at his estate, "The Oaks," at Cohasset, where he took particular interest in dairying and in yachting. He maintained a large dairy organization with the ambition of proving that dairy farming with the highest grade of milk could be placed on a paying basis in New England.

**Interprovincial Law Suit Before Canadian Courts**

**Question of the Control of Water Powers and Navigation Is Issue**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

OTTAWA—A legal battle between the Dominion and the provinces on the question of the control of water powers and incidentally navigation has opened in the Supreme Court of Canada before a full bench of seven judges and with an imposing array of eminent council representing both sides.

Such matters as the development of the potential powers of the St. Lawrence, both international and interprovincial in character, the development of water powers in the Ottawa and other power projects involved, and the issue is probably one of the most important that has come before the courts in years.

Ten questions have been placed before the court for the purpose of obtaining answers to satisfactorily elucidate "the whole question of the division of legislative control over the proprietary interest in water power as between the Dominion and the provinces."

The Dominion takes the stand that when powers are developed from works which it constructs to aid navigation it owns such surplus powers, which the provinces will contend that water powers were vested in the provinces before confederation and were not transferred to the Dominion domain by virtue of the British North American Act, and further, that any treaty respecting an international waterway must be subordinate to the constitution.

While Ontario and Quebec are chiefly interested in the question and will likely bear the brunt of the battle, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba will lend strong support to their side.

**DR. NORWOOD TO VISIT AMERICA**

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. Frederick W. Norwood, pastor of the City Temple, has sailed on the Olympic for the United

## CHINA'S RULERS FOLLOW POLICY OF MODERATION

**Appointment of New Customs Inspector-General Seen as Reassuring Sign**

**BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON—The decision of the Nanking Government to confirm the appointment of A. S. F. Edwards as officiating Inspector-General of Chinese Customs is regarded in business circles here as one of the most reassuring signs yet received that the new rulers of China intend to follow a policy of moderation, commercial and financial, in dealing with other nations.

Interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, a leading authority indicated that there had been much anxiety lest the customs organization built up so much under the care of Sir Robert Hart should be allowed to pass into inexperienced hands, thus imperiling the pre-Boxer and reorganization loans floated on the security of customs revenue.

Mr. Edwards's appointment is further regarded as an indication that the new decision of the Nationalists to ignore the terms of the reorganization loan agreement and pay the salt due into banks chosen by themselves instead of banks with which an agreement has been made represents an attempt to escape their financial obligations. The names of the new repositories are not yet known, but are now awaited with greater confidence.

The Chinese Government is expected in the market for further large loans in the near future and the steps being taken to place the old debts on a secure footing are likely to help materially to improve the prospects of getting new advances.

Mr. Edwards first took up the duties of Inspector-General at the request of the Peking authorities as successor to Sir Francis Aglen, who resigned last year, but Nanking refused to recognize the appointment. He was formerly Commissioner of Customs at Canton and was present during the disturbances at Shantou.

**DR. NORWOOD TO VISIT AMERICA**

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Dr. Frederick W. Norwood, pastor of the City Temple, has sailed on the Olympic for the United

States on a six weeks' world peace campaign. He will visit Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Washington, Chicago and Buffalo and will participate in the international peace meeting at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Armistice Day.

A native of Australia, Dr. Norwood has been the London preacher for the past nine years of a church founded in 1840 and of which the Rev. Joseph Parker was once pastor.

**Southern Power Companies Aided Conference Fund**

(Continued from Page 1)

Switzer pointed this out to show the utility companies "were apparently not interested in the organization."

The public utility companies never had, to his knowledge, any part in the planning of programs for meetings of the conference, Mr. Swville said, and only two or three members of the committee which drew up the resolutions denouncing government ownership of utilities were from the power companies. Those invited to attend the convention included members of the state legislatures, chambers of commerce, labor unions and farmers' and manufacturers' organizations, Mr. Switzer said.

The proceedings of the meetings received wide publicity and summaries of the proceedings were sent to numerous clubs and newspapers, he testified. Speakers at the 1927 meeting included Paul S. Clapp, managing director of the National Electric Light Association, and Josiah J. Newcomb, counsel for the Joint Committee on National Utility Associations.

## Upstate New York Shown to Abound With Shade Trees

**Census Shows One to About Every Third Person—Up-to-Date Record Planned**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

UTICA, N. Y.—Cities in upstate New York have about one shade tree for every three inhabitants, a survey shows. This city, with a population of about 107,000, has approximately 35,000 shade trees, according to E. M. Swiggett, park superintendent.

A similar census of trees, taken under the direction of A. Robert Thompson, city forester of Syracuse, shows 53,386 shade trees in that city of about 180,000. Trees in city parks are not counted in these census tabulations. Only trees in streets are included.

The census in each case is a step undertaken toward completion of a definite shade tree program. Reports are kept of work done on trees, so that the record can be kept complete by daily revision. Re-checking of the census every 10 years is planned.

**PENNSYLVANIA BISHOP NAMED**

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Edward M. Cross, missionary bishop of Spokane, Wash., was elected Bishop Coadjutor of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania. This was the second election, the Rev. Dr. Henry K. Sherill of Boston, Mass., declining the honor after being elected last spring.

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## JUNK INDUSTRY TO SET UP OWN CODE OF ETHICS

Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel to Place Business on Systematized Basis

said to have developed from lack of adequate commercial direction.

Organization of the institute, it was said here, marks the obsolescence of the neighborhood junk wagon with its tinkling bell and its stentorian voiced driver who paid a few cents for the old iron kettle or the broken andirons which lay rusting in the basement.

Instead, big business now directs the salvaging process. Special yards of great acreage are covered with machinery for handling this work.

### Specialized Machinery Used

Giant-jawed shears which will cut through a steel railroad car in one bite, huge electric motors and travelling cranes are employed to cut the scrap, and specifications are made to load it for shipment. Warships and automobiles, bridges and typewriters find their way back into the steel furnaces by way of the modern scrap iron industry.

The institute will seek to "glorify the American junk man" and to raise the salvaging of scrap iron to position among the "basic industries" of the nation.

The move was said to be the first by any branch of the waste material business toward the systemizing of processes already familiar in the rubber, textile, motion picture and similar industries.

### Standards of Trade Practice

It includes the formulation of codes of ethics, standards of trade practice and uniform ratings of credit. The institute also will undertake the elimination of abuses which were

NEW YORK—A movement to bring modern industrial co-operation into the field of reclaiming waste materials has just been launched here with the formation of the Institute of Scrap Iron and Steel.

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first reported by the steel mills at present is scrap iron, according to the institute's statistics. More than 25,000,000 tons of scrap iron is reclaimed annually; it was said, and the value of this product, together with the capital investment required, raises the scrap iron business to \$1,000,000,000 proportions.

The activities of the institute will be directed by Benjamin Schwartz, an attorney of Baltimore and Philadelphia, who was a member of the Maryland Interracial Commission of 1926.

## News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

FOR the second time only since the foundation of the Grand Lodge of England in 1717 has the quarterly communication of that body been held outside the metropolis. On the first occasion, five years ago, the meeting was held at Liverpool shortly after the Grand Lodge had given its consent for a meeting to be held once a year, in September, outside London, sufficient reason being shown. It was then that a great function took place at the newly opened cathedral, when a handsome present of a reredos had been made by the Freemasons of the province. Now, in 1928, the meeting has been held in Birmingham as an additional celebration of the bicentenary of the foundation of the province of Warwickshire.

Interest was manifested in the function, not only by the Freemasons of the Midlands generally but by Birmingham citizens as well, and every train arriving on the morning of the meeting brought brethren from all four points of the compass. Particular interest was manifested in the new provincial temple and headquarters erected on Broad Street and opened a few months ago by Lord Asquith, Sir Fred Groombridge and the library and museum which have been installed therein. The latter contains treasures not to be found in any other collection in any part of the world. It houses, among other things, what is known as the Booth collection, purchased by the province a few years since for £2,000, the sum offered by an American collector. Already the part of the building allotted for the museum and library have proved far too small, and many treasures are still locked away in drawers and cannot be shown.

The Earl of Derby, who is Provincial Grand Master for West Lancashire, has intimated that he desires to be represented at all installation meetings in his province and, in addition to the Deputy and Assistant Provincial Grand Masters, he has instituted a roll list of Provincial Grand Officers to assist him in this undertaking.

At last Grand Lodge is going to deal with the question of Freemasons "of alien enemy birth," or who were so recorded in the few years prior to 1919. The reason for the still further delay is said to be Sir Alfred Robins' desire, president of the Board of General Purposes, to be in order that all the brethren may have the opportunity to consider the matter in all its bearings and that it may be discussed thoroughly at the December communication.

Grand Lodge has been exercised greatly by the sale on the streets of so-called "Masonic revelations," the title of a pamphlet, the contents of which bear no resemblance whatever to anything Masonic, but is one of a catchpenny type. It is pointed

out, however, that all who purchase these are assisting toward the profit of the person who concocted it, and he is making money out of the transaction. As Sir Alfred remarked, "If any outsider imagines that for £6, and without effort, he can obtain all the secrets of Freemasonry, he is the kind of individual with whom he would sympathize, though, at the same time, he would condemn brethren who bought such pamphlets and passed them around if only for censure and ridicule."

In order to meet the annoyance caused by Masonic impostors, the less worthy, sometimes genuine members or initiates and sometimes not, who go around begging at lodges, in many instances the chief constables of large centers, where such are Freemasons, have been asked to act as honorary almoners of the local lodges in each of those centers so that all applicants for relief may apply direct to them. This does not alarm the genuine applicant, while it serves to warn off the impostor. This plan has been found to work with success in Oxford and Reading.

Permission has been given to the Board of General Purposes to acquire the freehold of a large block of property adjoining the existing buildings of Freemasons' Hall and the site already acquired for the extension, now in hand. This block will, it is said, "add to the amenities of the existing and new buildings," and as it is already in the possession of paying tenants will afford a source of income until it is wanted for Masonic purposes.

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### Attractive Church Edifice



Reprinted from Worcester Evening Gazette

### CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH DEDICATED

#### Edifice at Marlboro, Mass., Is of Colonial Design

MARLBORO, Mass.—The Marlboro Enterprise, referring to the dedication of the edifice of First Church of Christ, Scientist, corner of West Main and Winthrop Streets, this city, had this to say in a recent issue:

"The church is of Colonial architecture, the exterior being of stucco and wood. Besides the auditorium, with a seating capacity of about 120 people, the church contains a Reading Room, First and Second Readers' rooms, retiring room, lavatories, coat-room, long hall and foyer. The interior decorating is done in oyster gray

with ivory woodwork and pews of Circassian walnut. The windows are of opalescent glass.

Christian Science services were first held in Marlboro in 1881, a society having been formed in the early nineties. In January, 1896, the G. A. R. hall was engaged for the church services and a Sunday school organized the same year. The society was merged into a church body in April, 1896, and a charter obtained at this time.

"The church property was purchased in 1899. In October, 1919, this was practically all torn down and the work of remodeling commenced. H. C. Clark, Chicago, Ill., designed the edifice.

"The corner stone was laid Dec. 29, 1919, and the first service held in the completed structure Aug. 1, 1920. The land and buildings are valued at \$25,000."

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### Woman's Influence in Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

mary elementary education; there is a considerable foreign-born representation and these are the groups which to a large extent make up the study of women suffragists.

"I remember very well, for instance," Mrs. Speer said, "some little rough diamond girls" in one of our camps not long ago who were brought into direct contact with those principles of living peacefully together which nations all over the world are considering today.

"This camp was governed by rules made by the campers themselves. A conflict arose. A council was held and the question was asked, 'Who made the rules?' It was agreed that the rules had been made with common consent; agreed, also, in the words of a young leader, that 'this camp would not be worth living in if each one of us did just as she pleased.' This was a simple incident but it was an illustration of a very complex principle, the question of the right of the individual to act in a manner congenial to the group."

Mrs. Speer spoke of another incident having to do with a newcomer in an association boarding home. The girl entered the home as a transient, and it was soon discovered that she was anti-social; that she did not know the meaning of honesty or honor. It was very interesting and significant that this girl was not isolated in a chilling atmosphere of disapproval. On the contrary, she was surrounded with a wall of protection against herself; her fellows realized that if she was to get a fresh start it must be with their help and kindness. They wished to understand and to help her. And they did.

**Laboratory of Experiment**  
"What girls learn in the Y. W. C. A. of the principles of living together is

Affection in the girls' and boys' schools is maintained by the old pupils of each after they have left their respective establishments by the organization of "associations" in which the majority of them enroll. Occasional meetings are held, and there is in each instance an annual reunion while other features tend to stimulate the idle age of the associations of youth. Among the old boys' dinners, in particular, there is really the camaraderie existing among "Old Masons," such being a natural product and not a forced growth; the veneration of old Masons for their school, a veneration not exceeded, if even it is equalled, by any other old public school boy, he be Old Etonian or Old Harrovian, or any other "old" represented in the Public Schools Association; and there is also realized the excellence of the education given in the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys. It is an uncommon event to run shoulders at one of these gatherings with an "old boy" who was at the school 60 years ago and, on the other side, find a youngster who has not long left but who has just been awarded by merit the fellowship of one of the professional scientific associations, famed throughout the world for the stringency with which its honors are awarded.

The winter season may be said to have started off on its career, and it was perhaps fitting that the first to open the ball should be the Overseas Lodge, which makes a point of entertaining members from various parts of the world. On this occasion a candidate from Nigeria was initiated, and the address to the candidate was delivered by a Past Grand Master of the district. Within the next few days all parts of the country will be witnessing Masonic gatherings which will be in full swing, and this rush will continue with but two short breaks of a few days each at Christmas and Easter, until the end of July of the coming year.

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founded on centuries of Anglo-Saxon tradition," Mrs. Speer went on. "We feel that an association in its clubs, its camps, its classes, and its residence is a laboratory of experiment in the factors which make up the life of a nation. It is natural to translate the terms of this group experience into terms of community, national and world.

"Almost inevitably the membership begins to take an interest in local housekeeping, and in the vote. Industrial girls, in particular, as they handle imported raw materials become interested in and feel a measure of responsibility for the citizens of the country whence these things come.

"I don't believe the average woman of middle age 'sees' party politics very clearly yet or what lies back of the system of government by party principles and majorities; but she sees the worth of candidates reflected in terms of what they can do to make the condition of life, economically, socially, industrially, and legislatively, safer and wiser for herself, her family and her children."

"Our educational programs with respect to legislation are concentrated on interpreting such conditions. In a Pennsylvania town, not long ago, I saw an exhibition by the Duke of Wellington said the battle of Waterloo was won on the playing fields of Eton, and the battle

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## TRADERS SEEK RESTRICTION ON INDIAN REFORMS

**British Interests Appeal to Simon Commission to Curb the Legislative Assembly**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—The Government of India is required to carry on the administration under difficulties which no other government in the world (except on rare occasions) has been called upon to face. It has to work through an Assembly in which it is in a permanent minority.

It addresses itself to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India (Europe) to the Simon Commission. The memorandum, which outlines the views of the chamber on Indian constitutional reform, is representative of practically the whole of British commercial interests in India. It is intended to be an honest attempt to meet the aspirations of Indians for self-government, without injury to the interests represented by them.

The European Chambers of Commerce are only prepared to favor the grant of responsible government in provinces on condition that the position of the Government of India vis-a-vis the Legislative Assembly is strengthened. The proceedings of the Legislative Assembly show that it would be in the highest degree unwise to confer any greater powers upon a body at present, the memorandum asserts.

**Restrict Powers of Legislature**

It recommends that the strength of the government parties should be made approximately equal to what it is anticipated will be the strength of the anti-government party. This will not enable the Government to carry all measures regardless of public opinion and without a fair opportunity for dissentient opinions to be expressed, but it will give it that minimum of legislative power which cannot be denied to any government without grave consequences to the administration of the country.

The European chambers are greatly concerned at the tendency shown by Indian politicians to introduce legislation discriminating against British commercial interests established in British India. They claim that the remarkable increase in the wealth of India during the last century has been due more to the initiative of British firms than to any other cause except the establishment of peace by British political rule.

The European firms in India, the memorandum states, so far from desiring to hamper indigenous enterprise, welcome it as likely to increase the wealth of the country to the advantages of Indians and British alike. They do, however, claim, on grounds of justice and expediency, that the Indian legislatures shall not be allowed to impair the existence or development of any official or industrial interests established in India by legislation or taxation, indicating discrimination of a racial or communal character.

**Strong Second Chamber Asked**

The chambers ask for "national treatment" only for industries and commerce established in India, whether registered there or not, but nothing in this demand is to be construed as preventing the imposition of tariffs for revenue or protective purposes.

They consider that if the sweeping reforms suggested are to be carried out, a second chamber should be created, consisting of elder statesmen who will never solicit votes on the hustings for election to a popular house. This cannot be regarded in any sense as a reactionary proposal, it is pointed out, for the members of the Senate in Canada and of some of the provincial upper houses in Australia are nominated.

The chambers recommend the abolition of the Provincial Executive Council and the transfer to a ministry responsible to the Provincial Legislature of all subjects now administered by either half of the Government.

**CEYLON HOUSE FOR LONDON PROPOSED**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—Proposals to erect a Ceylon House in London and a Trade Information Bureau and Commercial Museum in Ceylon are made by the committee reporting on plans for the extension of Ceylon's markets. The committee considers that the information bureau should be established in a prominent position in the business center in Colombo and that agencies and commissioners should be appointed in other countries.

It is pointed out that Ceylon trade is at disadvantage owing to the absence of representation in London. The committee feels that Ceylon, as the premier Crown Colony, should be in line with other parts of the British Empire, which have trade commissioners in London and elsewhere.

**MONUMENT FOR SPAIN FROM SOUTH AMERICA**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—The special Commissioner of the Argentine Republic, Don Hernando Castromon, who carries instructions from the Government of that country in regard to the arrangements for its participation in next year's exhibition at Seville, states that Argentina, together with other South American countries, is planning the erection of a gigantic monument in honor of Spain, the mother country, the site for which will be chosen in the peninsula.

The height of the monument will be 150 meters and the cost is estimated at 5,000,000 Argentine pesos.

The funds for the foundation and base of this monument will be provided by an illustrious Argentine family, descendants of Spaniards. A beautiful wooden chest is being presented to Spain, carved by Argentine sculptors. It will contain flags of both nations embroidered by children.

## Japanese Erect Building Nearly 1/4-Mile in Length

**Modern Methods Gradually Changing Appearance of Streets in Tokyo**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—Tokyo Central Station, a mammoth building of red brick and white stone in the Ginza, the long被认为是 one of the chief landmarks of the capital of Japan, but it is rapidly being overshadowed by the eight-story office buildings which are rapidly going up around the plaza on which it faces. It is not a tall building, but it is close to a quarter of a mile in length, and it is the first such building which the country cousins see upon their arrival in Tokyo, the lodestones for every Japanese in these modern days.

The building houses a hotel, certain railway offices, the headquarters of the Japan Tourist Bureau and other institutions, some of note and some of the most lowly kind. But these smaller and apparently insignificant businesses are indeed fortunate in their location when their annual receipts are taken into account.

**Big Profits Realized**

The stalls which sell cheap toys, candy books, magazines, papers and tobacco do a business of around \$2500 a month, while their rental is little more than nominal. There are two shoe-shining stands in the station, and each clears \$1250 a year, despite the fact that millions of Japanese still wear sandals rather than boots or shoes. In fact, this amount of business is a clear indication of the rapidity with which the Japanese is forsaking his native costume for the clothing of the West, although this is still largely confined to men and young children.

Tokyo Station is also one of the last homes of the jinrikisha, that little man-power-cart which is not much man-power, but which has come to be identified with the world's mind as an inseparable part of Japan. The coming of electric street cars marked the beginning of the decline of the jinrikisha. Motorbuses were added, and now taxicabs are sufficiently plentiful in Tokyo that the jinrikisha is becoming almost a rare sight in the capital.

**Red Caps Prosperous**

It is easier to get a taxi in Tokyo today than it was to half a jinrikisha even five years ago, when there were but three taxicab stations in the whole city. It is the men and women from the country who keep the jinrikishas, gathered around Tokyo Station, going. They hesitate to take an automobile, and usually call for the mode of conveyance with which they are familiar. The jinrikisha men at Tokyo Station do an annual business of between \$25,000 and \$30,000; the taxi companies with licenses to operate there do an annual business of about \$65,000 each.

The red caps are still prosperous, although the huge tips given by the nouveau riche during war days have disappeared. A red cap at Tokyo Station earns about \$50 a month, which is, of course, clear profit except for the trifling license he has to pay.

**ECONOMIC MISSION GOES TO AUSTRALIA**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The members of the economic mission appointed by the British Government to visit Australia, are now on their way to that continent. The mission is to confer with the Commonwealth and state governments, and with leaders of industry and commerce, on labor, migration and other matters.

The mission includes Sir Arthur Duckham, associated with the coal, iron, and steel trades; Sir Hugo Hirst of the General Electric Company, Dougal Orme Malcolm of the British South Africa Company, and Sir Ernest Clarke of the London Underground Railways. The mission is to return to England next February, via New Zealand and Canada.

**SUBMARINE SAFETY SOUGHT**

WASHINGTON (P)—The special submarine safety board authorized by Congress to study some 4500 underwater accidents has commenced a series of conferences here with high naval officials and submarine officers.

The great qualities of sturdy independence, self-reliance and sense of duty that helped Cook to rank as one of the greatest of sailors and explorers were vividly described by Rear-Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, Sir Herbert told how Cook, the son

## New Occupants of London's Mansion House



SIR KYNASTON AND LADY STUDD  
The Former Was Recently Elected to Become the New Lord Mayor of the City of London, Which Office He Will Assume on Nov. 9.

of a farm laborer, began his career on the land, being hired to scare crows with a rattle for a neighboring farmer. Thereafter he found his way to the mercantile marine and in 1759 piloted Wolfe's expedition through the rocks and shoals of the St. Lawrence on its way to the Haligay of Abraham.

The thoroughness of Cook's work led to his being dispatched to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus and afterward to his historic quest for the great continent, then supposed to exist in the south Pacific Ocean. He found New Zealand and thoroughly charted the coast, then crossed to New Holland (Australia), naming New South Wales and Botany Bay, discovering on his way back that New Guinea was not, as had been thought, part of a great continent.

### HIS LAST EXPEDITION

Another expedition to the south Pacific finally refuted the allegations of the supposed continent, and thereafter Cook turned his steps northward to try to find the northern passage around America from the Pacific through to the Atlantic. Having explored the coast of Alaska and Bering Strait in vain he made his way to Hawaii, where his career terminated in a brush with the natives.

Not the least of Cook's outstanding qualities was his ability to keep his crews at sea for long periods of time contented.

## Comparison Made of American and British Methods

**London Financial Circles View With Approval Publicity in Commercial Affairs**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The policy of frequent and frank communications with shareholders which is being increasingly adopted by large American corporations, especially those of the customer-shareholder type, is viewed with much interest in British financial circles. It is a very great departure from the policy usually maintained by British companies, where as a rule the only opportunity for shareholders to question officials is by personal attendance at the annual meeting.

There seems to be a widespread belief in Great Britain, however, that the American plan of inducing customers to become shareholders is fundamentally sound, and that as this plan is introduced and encouraged in Great Britain it will be found profitable for British companies to modify their established attitude toward shareholders.

The love of the native for education was so great, Dr. Loram said, that he was sure they would be willing to pay even more in taxes, if they could be assured of a bigger educational grant.

The cost of Indian education on the other hand was £5 per year per child and that of white children £17.

It was commonly argued, he said, that as he belonged to the country the native was entitled to receive a grant as big as if not bigger than that enjoyed by the Indian community.

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The London Financial Times reprints a letter issued by one of the big American utilities and discusses the matter in a most friendly way, coming to a conclusion that as between the Anglo-American policy of complete frankness and the British policy of secrecy in business the proponents of the American view "could advance sound moral arguments to show that the British convention is wrong."

It is a fact, however, that British investors are more and more becoming shareholders in the big American public utilities and in consequence are receiving such letters and communications. The unquestioned standing of these companies has done much to correct misinformation on the whole subject.

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## ARMOUR BOWS TO J. M. BARNES

Eugene Sarazen Is Forced to Battle Hard to Win in Professional Golf

BALTIMORE, MD. (AP)—Thomas D. Armour was eliminated by James M. Barnes, Eugene Sarazen was forced to wage a great battle from behind to escape the trap at the hands of William Melhorn and A. R. Espinoza played par-equaling golf both morning and afternoon as the cream of the country's professional golfers battled through the first rounds of match play in quest of their national championship Tuesday.

In striking contrast to the dingy battles that featured most of the 16 matches was the easy, nonchalance manner in which Walter C. Hagen, titleholder for the last four years, strolled around the course winning from William Ogg, of Worcester, Mass., 9 up and in the morning, 18 holes. Hagen appeared content to have the remaining ones with the result that he picked up one additional stroke in the afternoon.

### Hagen vs. Blanton

In the next round Hagen is bracketed with Julian Blanton, a comparative unknown from Toledo, O. The newcomer served notice that he might cause some trouble, however, by taking over E. McEllicott of Minneapolis, 9 to 8.

L. H. Diegel, White Plains, N. Y., knocked off five pars and five birdies Tuesday, ending in defeating Tom Murphy of Elgin, Ill., 9 to 8, and S. Barnes and Sarazen, who meet in the next round, stand out together with A. A. Watrous and Diegel as the leading rivals of Hagen in the lower half of the draw, while Espinoza, in the strength of his great play here, is a strong favorite to win through in the upper half. Sixteen players now remain in the running.

Both the long-homed Barnes, the winner of this championship back in 1916, the first year it was held, and Sarazen, who won with his team twice, were called upon to produce some of their greatest golf to win. Barnes succeeded in gaining an early lead and clinging to it and Sarazen by wearing down his opponent with his dogged determination.

Starting the afternoon round, Sarazen was trailing two down to the bad when they reached the twenty-seventh green.

### Climax Near Clubhouse

The hole is near the clubhouse, and there, under the eyes of the bulk of the gallery, the climax of the match was reached. Sarazen won the hole with a three, made it all square on the next, and with an eagle par invaded the twenty-ninth, and finally forged ahead at the thirtieth with still another. Two more halves and Sarazen went dormir 3 on another winning par.

On the thirty-fourth their drives were good and close together. Melhorn studied his iron shot for a full two minutes, unusual for him, then banded it into a trap at the left of the green. In the next stroke his trouble shooter failed him, but sand and the match was up. Sarazen again shooting par to take the hole. The summary:

PROFESSIONAL GOLFERS' ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round.

William Foulke, Oak Ridge, defeated James Poulson, 3 and 2; Horton Smith, Joplin, Mo., defeated William Burke, Bluff Brook, 2 and 1; Glenn Spencer, Garrison, Md., defeated Fred Ladd, 3 and 2; and Perry Del Vecchio, Greenburg, Pa., defeated Jack Burke, Houston, Tex., 1 up.

A. Espinoza, Chicago, defeated John Golden, North Jersey, 8 and 7.

R. G. MacLeod, Chicago, defeated William McKechnie, 3 and 2; and Horton Smith, Joplin, Mo., defeated William Klein, Wheatley Hills, 3 and 2.

P. Cox, Merle Dutra, California, 6 and 4; J. M. Barnes, New York, defeated T. D. Armour, 3 and 2.

Ernestine, Fresh Meadow, defeated William McHorn, New York, 3 and 2.

A. A. Watrous, Grand Rapids, Mich., defeated Olin Dutra, California, 2 and 1; Edward Dudley, Los Angeles, defeated W. Cox, Brooklyn, 3 and 2.

George Chresty, Worcester, defeated Albert Alfaro, Youngstown, 1 up (38 holes).

L. H. Diegel, Fenimore, defeated Anthony Manero, Fairview, 10 and 8.

Walter C. Hagen, New York, defeated William Ogg, Worcester, 4 and 3.

Julian Blanton, Toledo, defeated E. McEllicott, Minneapolis, 3 and 2.

MILLIGAN IS RELEASED

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Edward Milligan, with whom the Pittsburgh regional League Baseball Club was released outright to the Dallas Club of the Texas League in part payment for Pittsburgh Homesteaders' Milligan formerly with the Chicago Cubs and White Sox joined the Pirates last spring.

## Cardinals Rely on Same Men Who Stopped Yankees in 1926

Alexander, Sherdel and Haines Have Proved Their Effectiveness Against American Leaguers—Averages About Same as Two Years Ago

Along the Mississippi River there is much rejoicing today, for the people of St. Louis are celebrating the second National League pennant victory of the St. Louis Cardinals in the last three seasons and are preparing to celebrate what they confidently expect will be their second world championship. What the Cardinals have to do is to defeat the New York Yankees in the World Series which opens Thursday in New York, a feat which they accomplished once before in 1926.

What the Cardinals have to do is to defeat the New York Yankees in the World Series which opens Thursday in New York, a feat which they accomplished once before in 1926. The Cardinals have to do is to defeat the Yankees 6 to 2, holding them to a minimum of runs, and incidentally he struck out 10 men. In the sixth game he was called upon again and won another game, 10 to 2, striking out six and allowing eight hits. Then came his spectacular last appearance as a relief pitcher to stave off Lazzeri with three men on when a hit would have won the series for the American Leaguers. He held the Yankees hitless for 2 1/3 innings. The Yankees cannot forget his great effectiveness against them. Sherdel and Haines generally account for the Cardinals' success past year in quality of play. Doubleheaders are to be played by University of Illinois Northern University and University of Chicago. No Conference teams met each other, however.

Four players at pocket and four at national tournaments held last spring. Entries from other countries are being sought, but outside of one three-cushion player in Cuba there are none well known in foreign lands who might measure up to the class of competition.

Four pocket and three-cushion tournaments will be held in conjunction, one admission giving the spectator the privilege of viewing a game of each style.

### Besford Retains Swimming Title

Equals Fastest Time in the English 150-Yard Backstroke Championship

WINNERS OF ENGLISH MEN'S 150 YARDS BACKSTROKE SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

|                       | Time  | M. S. |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|
| 1902—W. Call          | 2 68  |       |
| 1904—W. Call          | 2 128 |       |
| 1906—W. Call          | 2 138 |       |
| 1908—A. Unwin         | 2 148 |       |
| 1909—F. A. Unwin      | 1 595 |       |
| 1910—F. A. Unwin      | 2 154 |       |
| 1911—M. Weecker       | 1 583 |       |
| 1912—G. H. Webster    | 2 160 |       |
| 1913—G. H. Webster    | 1 584 |       |
| 1914—G. H. Webster    | 1 548 |       |
| 1915—No competition   |       |       |
| 1916—G. H. Webster    | 1 594 |       |
| 1917—Austin Rawlinson | 1 554 |       |
| 1921—Austin Rawlinson | 1 584 |       |
| 1922—Austin Rawlinson | 1 584 |       |
| 1923—Austin Rawlinson | 1 584 |       |
| 1924—Austin Rawlinson | 1 524 |       |
| 1926—Austin Rawlinson | 1 514 |       |
| 1927—J. C. P. Besford | 1 48* |       |

\*Record time for the race.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—J. C. P. Besford of South Manchester easily retained the fastest time ever recorded in the men's 150 yards backstroke swimming championship of England—incidentally, he tied the national record for the distance—while retaining his title at Sheffield—his record, 1 48\*, was 1 1/2 seconds faster than the 1926 record.

He also beat the record set by

the 1926 champion, 1 514\*, and

beat the 1927 record, 1 48\*, by

one-tenth of a second.

Bottomley at first base had one of the best seasons of his career. He hit .324, compared to his 1926 average of .298 and his long-distance hitting was also outstanding. Hafey hit .342, had a great year in 1926, and hitting for .340, compared to .271 in 1926. These two stars show marked improvement over 1926, and may offset the falling off in other positions.

Frisch, at his best, is the equal of Bottomley, and in his favor is the fact that he has been hitting for .325 this year. In the outfield, where the hitting should be the heaviest, the Cardinals have Hafey with his .342, and Doherty with an average of .329 and Harper with .328.

Estimates have reached 150,000 people to view the Navy-Notre Dame game at Soldier Field this Saturday. It is estimated that 90,000 tickets have been sold to date according to Notre Dame's Harry C. Tracy, chairman of the committee of arrangements. The present attendance record will be broken Saturday field with 177,000 viewing the Notre Dame-Southern California game last year.

There is something about these World Series' games that usually renders null and void all pre-series discussions. At present there is an uncertainty as to whether the number of the Yankees will get into the game at all. The Cardinals, with 10 per cent of their men available, are naturally the favorites to win. They were not the favorites in 1926, from a paper standpoint.

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It is upon pitching that Manager McKechnie bases most of his hopes of winning the world title. At the head

of the list is Grover C. Alexander, the who held the Yankees practically helpless in 1926. Since the Yankees will line up practically the same way they did in 1926, Alexander's chances of winning two games, at least, are very good. In the second contest of the 1926 series he defeated the Yankees 6 to 2, holding them to a minimum of runs, and incidentally he struck out 10 men. In the sixth game he was called upon again and won another game, 10 to 2, striking out six and allowing eight hits. Then came his spectacular last appearance as a relief pitcher to stave off Lazzeri with three men on when a hit would have won the series for the American Leaguers. He held the Yankees hitless for 2 1/3 innings. The Yankees cannot forget his great effectiveness against them. Sherdel and Haines generally account for the Cardinals' success past year in quality of play.

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national tournaments held last spring.

Entries from other countries are being sought, but outside of one three-cushion player in Cuba there are none well known in foreign lands who might measure up to the class of competition.

Four pocket and three-cushion tournaments will be held in conjunction,

one admission giving the spectator the privilege of viewing a game of each style.

## World Titles for Billiard Players

Plan International Tourney at Two Games

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—World's championships at three-cushion and pocket billiards are to be held in this city, probably in December. The announcement made here withholds the dates and the hall, but it is learned that Recital Hall where the United States championship was held last spring is the place.

This is declared to be the first world championship tourney ever held in this city. This is due to the fact that the Maroons, who are the strongest team in the country, are the only ones who have not yet gone into action, but three or more "second" teams have engaged.

Doubleheaders are to be played by

the University of Illinois Northern University and University of Chicago.

Four pocket and three-cushion tournaments will be held in conjunction,

one admission giving the spectator the privilege of viewing a game of each style.

## Three 'Second Teams' in the 'Big Ten' Have Games This Week-End

Intercollegiate Conference Will See More Football Saturday Than Ever Before in Any Day of Its History

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—More football will be played in the Intercollegiate Conference this Saturday than ever before in its history. This is due to the fact that the Maroons, who are the strongest team in the country, are the only ones who have not yet gone into action, but three or more "second" teams have engaged.

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one admission giving the spectator the privilege

# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## PACIFIC COAST STARTS EARLY

Hard Games Already Appearing on Its Conference Football Schedule

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MOSCOW, Idaho.—Seldom has the Pacific Coast Conference had a football schedule in which so much attention was concentrated on opening games. This coming Saturday, only three weeks after the squads first stepped onto the gridiron, six teams line up in a manner which promises a disturbance in the ranks of the Conference favorites.

Contrary to the common practice of holding off the harder games until mid-season or after, Coach J. S. Warner, himself selected his Stanford eleven to Eugene to open the Conference play against a strong University of Oregon team. University of Southern California, which critics rank with Stanford as the strongest eleven in the Pacific Coast Conference, defense its goal against an Oregon State Agricultural College eleven, which descends from the North with determination and considerable power. In the North, State College of Washington invades the University of California camp, while the rest of what happened last Saturday great interest will focus on the games in which Stanford, Southern California and the Oregon Aggies participate.

Many believe that Warner, though one of America's greatest coaches, may have made a poor choice in taking on Oregon. Stanford eleven are slow starters, while Oregon has established a reputation of being keen in early encounters. Two weeks ago, in the first practice game, Stanford showed the usual slow starting symptoms. Last Saturday the Cardinals fell before Olympic Club, while Stanford, Southern California and the Oregon Aggies participate.

Oregon has a way of trapping favorites in early games. Last year Idaho, then a ranking favorite, tackled Oregon at Eugene, with the game occupying the same place on the calendar held by the Oregon-Stanford contest. An Oregon eleven held Idaho to a scoreless tie, while Stanford lost 12 to 6, while the Oregon eleven rolled up 45 points and prevented Pacific from scoring. Stanford probably could have scored. Stanford probably could have scored. The clubmen by throwing its entire strength into the game, for the Cardinals revealed plenty of flashes of power, but Coast Conference teams are attaching less importance to non-Conference preliminary games.

**Oregon vs. Stanford**

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The Oregon Aggies and Southern California also lost last year at Los Angeles, and the Southern eleven won, 13 to 12. The Aggies were underrated in that contest and came near trouncing the Trojans. This year Southern California fully appreciates the Aggie eleven's power, and is preparing to meet the Aggies with a determined defense from start to finish. Last Saturday the Oregon Aggies drove over two touchdowns, winning 14 to 6.

Coch P. J. Schissler takes his team to the long distance with long reserve power. In the fourth quarter of the opening game Coach Schissler used his second and third-string players. They were able to advance the ball, but the Aggies managed to get two touchdowns, 12 points, one from an 80-yard sprint through the Trojan defense. Southern California appears to have ample power, and the task facing Coach Howard H. Jones this week is to stop a few holes in his lines. If the Trojans have any weak spots in the defense, the northern team is certain to find them, for Coach Schissler has a smashing backfield in him. Howard A. Maple '29, has one of the outstanding quarterbacks on the Pacific coast.

The 3-to-0 victory of Washington State over Gonzaga indicates the Washington eleven is expected to triumph over Montana at Missoula Saturday. Montana has won one Conference game since entering the circuit in 1924. Though her eleven this year is the strongest since she entered the Conference, it is not considered sufficient power to turn aside the Washington State eleven. Gonzaga led the attack during the first half of the game, but Washington State dominated the scene in the final quarter. Washington State appears to have solved her quarterback problem and in two games has displayed a smooth running attack with plenty of reserve power.

**Play Non-Conference Teams**

University of Washington, University of California, and University of California at Los Angeles, do not meet Conference opponents until Saturday, Oct. 13, while the University of Idaho is the most fortunate. It does not put its title chances at stake until Oct. 19, five weeks after the beginning of practice. Washington and California have had their noses with one loss last Saturday, while Idaho ran into a stumbling block in Montana State, losing 15 to 13, and U. C. L. A. was 7-to-0 by Arizona. Santa Clara was expected to provide California with a close game, but the Golden Bears rolled up 22 points and kept Santa Clara from scoring. This victory elevates California stock appreciably in the Conference, for Santa Clara had a veteran team. California, Washington, Idaho and U. C. L. A. tackle Conference teams again this Saturday. Idaho meets Gonzaga at Spokane and after the discouraging Idaho showing against Montana State, coupled with Ganzaga's ability to hold

## Leading a P. C. Conference Eleven



GEORGE P. STADELMAN '29  
Acting-Captain University of Oregon Football Team.

the strong Washington State eleven through three quarters, a Gonzaga victory would not be an upset. California plays another strong non-Conference team this Saturday in San Mateo. Stanford defeated Califormia and Stanford in the season. The unexpected superiority of California over Santa Clara gives the Golden Bear supporters renewed confidence that St. Mary's will not be victorious this year. Washington plays both Friday and Saturday of this week, including the Washington eleven four contests in two weeks. Friday the Washington team meets Pacific College and Saturday is opposed by Whitman College. Last Saturday Washington turned in a double victory, a 26-to-0 win over Willamette University and a 41-to-0 victory over a Puget Sound Navy team. University of California at Los Angeles plays California Tech this Saturday.

## United States and Germany May Meet

**Outlook Is Bright for a Resumption of Yacht Racing Between Them**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—A resumption of international yacht racing between Germany and the United States, which featured the sport in the eight years before the war and which may include the Baltic countries of Denmark, Finland, Sweden and Norway, has been made possible through the tentative challenge which three German yachtsmen, Wilhelm Stinnes, Carl Wilkins, and Adolf Vogler of the Kaiserslautern Yacht Club of Kiel, left with Marblehead yesterday at the conclusion of last week's racing with their 30-metre-kilometer knockout Gluckau. It is expected that the formal challenge will be made on October 15, with the first round of the men's singles.

Pierre Landry of the French team had an easy time with Frank Gove of Pasadena, Calif., winning 6—1, 6—1.

Rudolf Z. Bilyk of Cornell University, and holder with Allan H. Herrington of the United States Intercollegiate doubles championship, played his first matches of the tournament on Saturday in two contests within a few minutes of each other. He defeated E. C. Pumphrey '29, 6—0, 6—1, and Gerald Kerr, 6—2, 6—0.

Alfred Vines, Occidental College, sprang a bit of a surprise by defeating F. N. Neff of San Francisco, 6—3, 6—3.

Gerald Stratford of San Francisco, doubles champion, advanced to the next round with a 1, 6—1, 6—1 victory over Arthur C. Van Ryn, former Princeton University captain, had a compassively easy time with Arthur Kussman, Occidental College, player, who Monday eliminated Frank Gove, a favorite from San Francisco. The scores: 6—1, 6—3, Bradshaw Harrison of San Francisco, won over H. Erickson, 6—0, 6—2.

Sherman Lockwood, champion of the Pacific Northwest, and Charles Lanham, 6—1, 6—2, and Keith Gethill, Santa Barbara, was eliminated by Jack Delar after a hard battle, 6—4, 6—3, in another singles match.

Mrs. Peggy Stratford of San Francisco, in the women's singles, defeated at the hands of a comparatively unknown, Miss Helen Curtis, Los Angeles, in a thrilling three-set match. The winning scores were 6—4, 2—6, 6—3.

Mrs. C. Bundy of Santa Monica, a famous player on the courts for more than two decades, eliminated Miss Helen Stewart, of Los Angeles, 6—0, 6—1.

The women's doubles, with two yachts

of about the same size overall, but with greater displacement and a trifle more sail, she was beaten to windward, but outstripped her rivals in reaching and running, winning 6—4, 6—3.

In the third race she was pitted against three Class B boats having a third more displacement and sail area and trailed from start to finish, being beaten by the slowest by 16 minutes over an 11-mile course.

The last race was sailed against one of each of the first two types, and again she was defeated by the former and won over the latter. The Gluckau has been laid up in Marblehead for the winter and when her owners re-

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# Fashions and Crafts

## Making a Skirt for the Costume Blouse

**T**HE lovely costume blouses so popular this season necessitate skirts with bodice tops. These are seen in the shops in all kinds of lovely materials, and though they look very elaborate and tailored, even the most popular, the plaited ones are easily duplicated by the home dressmaker.

There are patterns for these skirts, but even the amateur may safely attempt them without such a guide, for both the camisole and the added skirt portion are fashioned from straight pieces of goods. The camisole top of lining material should be cut wide enough to allow for a narrow hem at the top, a seam at the bottom, and the distance from about an inch below the waistline to a hem let down over the hips. If for a growing child, it is an excellent idea to allow two inches more for a deep tuck to be let down as length more in the skirt is required. In length, this strip should be the distance around the hips plus two inches, so it will not bind, and enough to make a good seam.

Close the seam and make two straps. Adjust the latter so they fit comfortably over the shoulders and do not slip off, then mark where the end of each should come. Put in a narrow hem at the top of the bodice, concealing the ends of the straps in their proper places as the hem is stitched down. This is all the finish necessary for the top of a bodice designed for a child.

The adult figure, however, frequently requires more fitting, for the old-fashioned drawstring at the top to bring the camisole down to fit the

medium-hot iron on the wrong side of the goods, with a damp cloth next to the wool and a dry cloth between that and the iron.

The skirt should be hemmed before plaiting. A secure, flat hem, almost invisible, may be made in heavy worsted materials by means of catstitch. Do not turn the edge of the hem but press it flat and catstitch over the raw edge and into the skirt taking up but one thread in each stitch for such work. Use silk thread doubled.

### Laying Plaits

After pressing the hem carefully and removing the bastings, lay the first plait. This should be laid near a seam and done in such a manner that the seam will lie flat and in such a position as to be inconspicuous as possible under a plait. Later, when adjusting the skirt, see that these seams come at the sides of the garment rather than at the front or back where they would show.

Always begin work on a plait at the bottom of the skirt, laying the edges exactly even. After the first plait is basted flat, the edge of the next may easily be determined by measuring equal distances from it at both top and bottom and connecting the two points with a yardstick and a chalk line if the material is dark colored, or the tracing wheel if that makes a better impression. Beyond this line similarly mark another over which the first is to lap. Baste in the first fold, press, then lay it exactly over the second line and baste flat to the material. Repeat until the skirt is plaited as desired, joining the breadths where the seam will come under a plait and basting the last fold in place only after the seam has been pressed and finished.

The next step is pressing the plaits in position. Press the work on the right side first, keeping a cloth between the iron and the material. Pin the bottom of each fold securely in position to the ironing board, then, holding the top of the skirt securely with the left hand, press from the hem toward the top of the skirt, stretching the fold as the pressing is done. Repeat in the same side of the goods, being careful to pin the folds in their original position.

With the bastings still in the plaits, adjust the skirt to the bodice at the hip line and baste in position. A neat finish may be made by adjusting the skirt so it is an inch longer than desired, stitching the raw edge of the skirt flat to the bodice, marking an inch above the stitching, folding along this line and sewing the fold down over the stitching on the skirt. Or the yardstick may be used to even off the bottom of the bodice an equal distance from the floor all the way around; the skirt may then be applied with reasonable assurance that it will hang evenly. Try the garment on again, and, if it needs no alterations, give the final pressing. Remove the bastings from the plaits the very last thing.

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## Daintiness and Individuality

**T**HE vogue for formal afternoon blouses brings back the dress blouse. Contrary to the present trend, Paris has retained velvet as the main style point.

Contrasting the frocks of a short time ago with the fashions at the present time, it is difficult to imagine what selling appeal their standardised simplicity had for women who wished to express their individuality by their clothes. Dresses now differ

in their necklines, sleeves, waist and hip-lines and also in their skirt lengths, so each one stirs a note unlike the others.

One of the sharpest style points

of dresses, one which betrays whether they are this year's model or survivals of the past season, is preceptible in the treatment of the hemline. In fact, the fashion of the up-in-the-front, down-in-the-back movement and other unevennesses have been on the decline, most of the newest blouses are of plain or printed velvet. For blouses, as for dresses, the transparent, silk-back velvet is most used, but because velvet is so popular generally, the shiny, stiff, cotton-back fabric is seen in some dresses of the bouffant type. Evening dresses shown by some Paris openings feature panne velvet, as do

blouses on which softness and suppleness of line are not the main style points.

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of dresses, one which betrays whether they are this year's model or survivals of the past season, is preceptible in the treatment of the hemline. In fact, the fashion of the up-in-the-front, down-in-the-back movement and other unevennesses have been on the decline, most of the newest blouses are of plain or printed velvet. For blouses, as for dresses, the transparent, silk-back velvet is most used, but because velvet is so popular generally, the shiny, stiff, cotton-back fabric is seen in some dresses of the bouffant type. Evening dresses shown by some Paris openings feature panne velvet, as do

blouses on which softness and suppleness of line are not the main style points.

Contrasting the frocks of a short time ago with the fashions at the present time, it is difficult to imagine what selling appeal their standardised simplicity had for women who wished to express their individuality by their clothes. Dresses now differ

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Some Ways of the Humble Book Collector

YESTERDAY I traded in fifteen worthless novels in return for Harriet Martineau's Autobiography and a dollar! Be not scornful, oh, opulent collectors. Only a Morgan can be a Morgan. It is all very well for Mr. A. Edward Newton to write entrancingly of his treasures, but what, pray, am I to do who boast no such generous purse? Must I, like the proverbial child of the cartoon, stand forever before the window of the toy shop, gazing wistfully at its contents? Surely no lover of books will be content to do that; nor, indeed, need he, if he goes about his collecting courageously. He, too, may see his shelves filled with neat rows of books, more enduring, satisfying. I hold, than any other possessions.

My particular enthusiasm happens to be for biography, an extravagant taste as a book collector—I distinguish here between him and the collector of rare books—can have. Biographies usually run to two volumes and some biographers cannot get themselves talked out or their subjects exhausted in less than three or four, as witness Lockhart or Boswell. Self-biographers are seldom more brief, few displaying the economy of a Trollope, who was able, in one small volume, to compass the substantial facts of human life and authorship, set off by considerable pungent criticism of the lives and writings of others. Two volumes, even secondhand, cost twice the price of one. Furthermore, if biography happens to be both out of print and in demand, the probabilities are that its secondhand price will have advanced over its original one.

Mrs. Sterling's "Coke of Norfolk," that admirable portrayal of a man and a period, is an example at hand. I once spent hours in canvassing the York secondhand shops for it, and at last a shop that promised it—at sixteen dollars, a price I could not consider. Some day they may offer it again, and I may take it; for no one is better aware than the humble but determined collector that, as in every other game, there is an element of chance in acquiring books.

The very book you have searched for without success for months may be awaiting you around the next prosaic corner. I went out, little thinking to return with Harriet; having, indeed, quite another purchase in contemplation. Whatever your hopes, no book is yours till it is actually on your shelf; on the other hand, do not scorn a substitute merely because it is not what you craved.

Yet there are certain books that every man loves even, according to his peculiar tastes. Such a volume, for me, is Sir Edward Cook's "Life of Florence Nightingale." Not only does he treat of one of the noblest women of the nineteenth century, but his

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LE HERAULT DES CHRISTIANS

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

## Pert October

Oh, October is a gay lass!  
She flaunts a wicked bonnet,  
Of goldenrod and yellow grass,  
A red bird's wing upon it.

October's cloak is crisply brown,  
Her cheek is summer's ember;  
Arch her look, with pout or frown,  
To tease gray old November.

JEAN CROSS HANSEN.

## Goldenrod

O Rod of Gold!  
O swaying sceptre of the year—  
Now frost and cold  
Show winter near.  
And shivering leaves grow brown  
and sere.  
The bleak hillside,  
And marshy waste of yellow reeds,  
Where frosted weeds  
Shake on the damp wind light-winged seeds.

—MARGARET DELAND, in "Chanteys and Ballads."

## Twilight Glow

The lingering summer's latest grace,  
And sovereignty.  
Each wind-swept space  
Waves thy red gold in Winter's face—  
He strives each star,  
In stormy pride to lay full low;  
But when thy bar  
Resists his blow,  
Will crown thee with a puff of snow!

—HARRY KEMP, in "Chanteys and Ballads."

## Nearer to God

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"NEARER, my God, to Thee:  
Even though it be a cross  
that raiseth me."

How often have these words of an old and well-loved hymn been sung by many with sincere desire to gain nearness to the Almighty, but perhaps with little recognition or true appreciation of the words, or of the steps required for the achievement of the purpose they express! This is doubtless due in part to the teaching that the only admittance to God's presence is through the portals of so-called death. Mankind has accepted this false teaching without recognizing its inconsistency.

God is Life! Can Life be approached through death? No more than light can be gained by entering a dark room! God's ever-presence must be understood and His true nature discerned if, indeed, we would come into His presence here and now. The prophet Jeremiah represented God as saying, "Am I a God at hand... and not a God afar off?"

A realizing sense of the nearness of God came to the writer when she first learned the truth that God is divine Mind, and that man is His idea or reflection. This sense of God's nearness resulted in instantaneous healing of pain, an experience which is being repeated in the lives of thousands who learn the true nature of Deity, as infinite Life, Truth, and Love. The query, What is God? is fully answered, and the manner of approach to Him is fully explained, in the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Right thinking is the only highway to the kingdom of God, divine Mind. Isaiah was doubtless familiar with this truth when he said, "Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make straight in the desert a highway for our God." In complete accord with this, Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 33), "Self-sacrifice is the highway to heaven." Here again, many have been misled by false interpretations of the Scriptures: the true meaning of sacrifice has not been seen or its requirements fulfilled, because sacrifice has often been mistakenly practiced in the form of asceticism or of abstinence from necessities, though such practice has afforded little preparation of thought for admittance to the presence of the Most High, or for the desired consciousness of His nearness.

Scriptural definitions of God afford

"God is love," the Scriptures declare. Can Love be perceived or approached except by loving? Hatred, envy, and strife cannot find God, divine Love. One must needs yield up all revengeful intents; nay, more, one must desire to bless his fellowmen and must love those whom he regards as enemies, if he would sing from the heart the loved words, "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Then he will learn the joyful lesson that there are no real enemies; for God, Love, is All-in-All. Mrs. Eddy makes this plain in her wonderful article, "Love Your Enemies," in "Miscellaneous Writings," when she says on page 9, "Love thine enemies is identical with 'Thou hast no enemies';" and on the preceding page when she writes, "Whatever purifies, sanctifies, and consecrates human life, is not an enemy, however much we suffer in the process."

The Apostle John sums up the whole subject in the words, "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him." Each experience that compels us to seek refuge "under the shadow of the Almighty," is a stepping stone to a more intimate acquaintance with God. Every error overcome is preparation for a nearer approach to divine Love and Life, until one can sing from the heart,

"Angels to beckon me,  
Nearer, my God, to Thee,  
Nearer . . . to Thee."

## Thibetan Festival

THE big Hemis festival is thronged with people from the Indus Valley, from Leh, and from the outlying districts, and Leh business seems to come to a very definite standstill. The one post man of Leh, a pigtailed Ladakhi of very Mongolian aspect, who owns a smattering of Hindustani and enough knowledge of English script to deliver your letters, may be found there, from which I imagine there are no postal deliveries in Leh during the two days of the Hemis play. The postman probably goes there as a fellow craftsman, for he is an amateur actor of some renown, and may always be seen performing in the various entertainments which the Leh officials give during the festival.

Their history is bound up with a prior literary legacy—for the border ballads are genuine literature. They preserve as only true literature can the joys and sorrows, the aspirations and hopes of other days. Yet they are as vital and living now as the day when they were written.

"Why didn't he send a letter," she pondered. "Fancy him telewagging. It's all along of that machinery, I reckon."

"Perhaps he thought you would break a seat cake," they said.

Mrs. Cray departed at a trot.

All that day her cottage seethed with excitement. Never was there so small a village, where the tug is the greatest excitement, a telegram had much the same effect as a yacht in full sail. The postmistress distinctly remembers handling four telegrams, not yachts, will tell you when they came and for whom, their news and results. On each occasion she closed her little office for the afternoon.

Mrs. Cray was authority on babies, mushrooms and jam making. You would know her cottage by its borders of purple pansies. You might also have known Jack Cray as a little boy by his red socks, and as a big boy by his freckles and a feather of hair that stood out at the back of his head. At this time, however, freckles and feather had disappeared, for Jack had blossomed into young manhood. He had also blossomed into strange ambitions, according to his pockets, cleaned his boots, packed up a cake and a pot of gooseberry jam, put a jaunty purple pansy into his buttonhole, kissed Mrs. Cray with resounding vigor at the corner of the high road, and departed to follow the flying skirts of his fortune.

Everyone will realize that it is so small a village, where the tug is the greatest excitement, a telegram had much the same effect as a yacht in full sail. The postmistress distinctly remembers handling four telegrams, not yachts, will tell you when they came and for whom, their news and results. On each occasion she closed her little office for the afternoon.

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From time to time he sent a letter home, over which Mrs. Cray spent laboriously and delightedly. After a month or two a little money was added to the letters, a little which steadily increased as the months went by. Indeed, the postmistress, flustered at first at cashing Mrs. Cray's postal order, became positively blasé over the whole affair, and signed and stamped and filed the little slip of paper with no more visible emotion than when she was asked for a threepenny book of stamps.

"It's easy to see now," said Mrs. Cray, "that Jack is getting on well, ain't it?"

It was soon after breakfast on a Monday morning that Mrs. Cray came posthaste up the path to her friend's house, in her hand an unfamiliar orange envelope.

By autumn nutters haunted, flourishes in a cuplike hollow of the down.

Here on this beach a hundred years ago, Three children of three houses . . . played

Among the waste and lumber of the shore, Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing-nets;

Anchors of rusty fluke, and boats updriven; And built their castles of dissolving sand

To watch them overflowed, or following up And flying the white breaker, daily left

The little footprint daily washed away.

—From "Enoch Arden," by ALVARO LOED TENNYSON.

"You've got one now," says she;

## Ports of the South Seas

The boat was an inter-island trader, carrying a few passengers, saloon and steerage. Most of my fellow-laws in the steerage were Chinese, who were on their way from their native land to Tahiti, where many of their brethren. They were orderly, unobtrusive, and messaged by themselves.

Our first port was Raratonga, in the Cook Group, a high-peaked island, the sight of which from the sea answered perfectly to the descriptions of South Sea writers. I felt that Stevenson's lyricism was justified, and I thought of his first landfall, so like this.

On shore, where we went in launches, I was slightly disappointed. The iron-roofed settlement was so prim . . . True, there were natives and native huts, but they seemed to have been dispensed with, to have lost their significance.

The contrast which this crowd made with any crowd I had seen in the brightness, lightness and cleanliness of its apparel. There were no gray or somber patches. That was my first impression. My second was of a pervasive perfume.

It was the perfume of coconut oil, scented with the tare flower which purges it of its grossness. It was symbolic of Tahiti, as I now know. —SYDNEY WALTER POWELL, in "Roving Years: Adventures of a Wanderer."

wore tall white helmets and made a brave appearance. The village, a higgledy-piggledy place, of Chinaman's stores, native huts and whitewashed French cottages, was even more striking than the Karitonagan capital.

We reached Tahiti so early that I was not out of my berth until we had anchored. I was roused by a warning for . . . inspection and going on deck, saw that we were lying in a large bay. We had entered by a gateway in a wall of reef, which disappeared round two low palm-covered points . . .

There was now a good number of people, chiefly women, assembled, and their many-coloured frocks gave the wharf the appearance of a mixed tribe. Most of the Europeans were dressed in cotton shirts and trousers. The native men in cotton shirts and trousers. The contrast which this crowd made with any crowd I had seen in the brightness, lightness and cleanliness of its apparel. There were no gray or somber patches. That was my first impression. My second was of a pervasive perfume.

It was the perfume of coconut oil, scented with the tare flower which purges it of its grossness. It was symbolic of Tahiti, as I now know. —SYDNEY WALTER POWELL, in "Roving Years: Adventures of a Wanderer."

From Antibes to Mentone, and extending to the uplands of Grasse, thirty-five kilometers back from the sea, there is a half-bowl that harbors the African sun, while the Maritime Alps break the ice-wind from the north, masking a land of flowers. The sun is master here—a tyrant in

## STOCKS BREAK SHARPLY THEN RALLY BRISKLY

**Record-Breaking Increase in Loans Has Disturbing Influence**

**NEW YORK, Oct. 3 (AP)—The stock market broke sharply today on selling inspired by the unexpectedly large increase in stock exchange member loans and the resulting heavy recovery as pool operations were resumed in a number of specialties.**

Trading continued to be of an extremely excited character because of the spotlight that has been thrown upon the credit situation and securities speculation in the last few days.

Call money rates rose 1/2 per cent and then dropped 1/2 as the return flow of Oct. 1 disbursements reached substantial proportions. Time money was slightly easier.

Heavy profit-taking took place on the rallies as the result of repeated commission house advices to take profits. Aggressive short selling also was evident, particularly in the high-priced industrials and specialties, Montgomery Ward, Curtis, Wright, Commercial Solvents, Timken, du Pont and Radio were hammered down 5 to 6½ points before they met effective buying support. Scores of other popular industrials and rails dipped 2 to 4 points.

Meanwhile, pool operations were resumed on a large scale. Conde Nast was quickly bid up 9 points to a new high at 73½, and Ludlum Steel 7½ to a new top at 81½. Murray Corporation converted an early loss of 4½ into a gain of similar extent by touching a high record at 111½. Pierce Oil preferred and National Dairy Products also moved into high ground on price gains.

Concurrent strength of Reo Motors, which advanced 3 points to a new high at 33½, and Mack Trucks, which moved up 2½, revived merger rumors but these continued to lack official confirmation.

Weak steel trade reviews emphasized that heavy bookings and stiffening price tendency for iron and steel products. Borden's announced the purchase of the Thompson's Malted Milk Company of Wisconsin. Several other food and chemical mergers were reported to be in the making.

The closing was strong. Chrysler reached a new low at 128. Mack Trucks sold well above top. Conde Nast was carried to 78, and Ludlum Steel brought 83½. Sales approached 318,000.

Price exchanges opened steady with steel cables again quoted at the year's low level of \$4.84½.

Heaviness prevailed on the bond market today, as improvements in the money market was inadequate to reverse the downward movement at 8 per cent, and was in greater supply but time money remained firm.

Andes Copper 7½ eased, while Anaconda 7½ encountered selling after a small gain. Dodge Brothers 6½ recently strong features were under moderate pressure. Oils were heavy. Barnsdall 6½ with warrants dropped a point in active selling, while Phillips Petroleum and Sinclair 5½ each fell slightly. Pressed Steel Car 5½ fell more than a point.

Rails steadied somewhat. Union Pacific 4½, Great Northern 7½ and Pennsylvania issues trading fractions of points. Erie 8½ was steady in active buying. Missouri Pacific 5½ were under pressure. In the utilities, Public Service of New Jersey 4½ and Third Avenue 5½ fell more than a point each, while others were neglected.

U. S. Government obligations were neglected in the early trading.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Boston Securities

Call loans—renwl rate 7½% 8%

Commercial paper... 5½ to 6½ 5½ to 6½

Customer loans... 5½ to 6½ 7½

Collateral loans... 5½ to 6½ 7½

Time money... 5½ to 6½

Twenty-nine days... 6½ to 6½ 7½ to 7½

Four to six months... 6½ to 6½ 7½ to 7½

Last

Today Previous

Bar silver in New York... 28½ 28½

Gold in London... 84½ 84½

Gold in London... 84½ 84½

Closing House Figures

Boston, New York

Exchanges... \$104,000,000 \$155,000,000

Year ago today... 39,000,000

Balance... 35,000,000

Year ago today... 39,000,000

F. R. bank credit... 381,792,502 149,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days... 4½ to 4½

60 days... 4½ to 4½

90 days... 4½ to 4½

4 months... 4½ to 4½

5 months... 5 to 6½

6 months... 6 to 7½

Non-interest bearing acceptances in general 4 per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Europe

Denmark... 4½ to 5½ 4½ to 5½

France-franc... 6½ to 7½ 6½ to 7½

Belgium... 13½ to 14½ 13½ to 14½

Germany... 5 to 6½ 5 to 6½

Austria-schilling... 140½ to 140½ 140½ to 140½

Czechoslovakia... 140½ to 140½ 140½ to 140½

Denmark... 5 to 6½ 5 to 6½

Netherlands... 5 to 6½ 5 to 6½

Greece-drachma... 12½ to 13½ 12½ to 13½

Holland-norin... 40½ to 40½ 40½ to 40½

Hungary-peng... 17½ to 18½ 17½ to 18½

Italy-lira... 20½ to 21½ 20½ to 21½

Poland-zloty... 11½ to 12½ 11½ to 12½

Portugal-escudo... 4½ to 5½ 4½ to 5½

Romania-leu... 13½ to 14½ 13½ to 14½

Spain-pe... 16½ to 17½ 16½ to 17½

Sweden-krona... 28½ to 29½ 28½ to 29½

Switzerland-franc... 1925 1925 1925

Jugoslavia-dinar... 017½ to 017½ 017½ to 017½

Far East

Hongkong-doll... 5½ to 6½ 5½ to 6½

Shanghai-tael... 4½ to 5½ 4½ to 5½

India-rupee... 3½ to 4½ 3½ to 4½

Japan-yen... 4½ to 5½ 4½ to 5½

Phil. Islands-money... 4½ to 5½ 4½ to 5½

St. Lucia-doll... 5½ to 6½ 5½ to 6½

South America

Argentina-pe... 420½ to 425 420½ to 425

Brazil-americ... 119½ to 121½ 119½ to 121½

Chile-pe... 120½ to 122½ 120½ to 122½

Colombia-pe... 120½ to 122½ 120½ to 122½

Pern-pe... 2½ to 3½ 2½ to 3½

Uruguay-krona... 2875 2875 2875

Switzerland-franc... 1925 1925 1925

Jugoslavia-dinar... 017½ to 017½ 017½ to 017½

Far East

Hongkong-doll... 401½ to 402 401½ to 402

Shanghai-tael... 120½ to 121½ 120½ to 121½

India-rupee... 268½ to 270½ 268½ to 270½

Japan-yen... 456½ to 458½ 456½ to 458½

Phil. Islands-money... 497½ to 501½ 497½ to 501½

St. Lucia-doll... 5700 5700 5700

South America

Argentina-pe... 5000 5000 5000

Brazil-americ... 5000 5000 5000

Chile-pe... 5000 5000 5000

Colombia-pe... 5000 5000 5000

Pern-pe... 5000 5000 5000

Uruguay-krona... 5000 5000 5000

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Hongkong-doll... 5000 5000 5000



# BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Gentleman of England

*Memories and Reflections, 1922-1927.* by the Earl of Oxford and Asquith. K. G. Two Volumes. London: Cassell. 42s. net. Boston: Little Brown: \$10.

We have recently had a history of European Liberalism by a distinguished Italian writer, Sig. Ruggiero, and also a little book relating the history of the British Liberal Party. Yet that peculiar brand of Liberalism based on tradition which is—and could only be—the flower of the English genius has but now found a fitting memorial.

Together with "Fifty Years of Parliament," this Life of Lord Asquith marks an epoch which deserves to rank high in the annals of civilization.

The many of us the last decades before the war represent the high water mark of "culture" in the modern sense of the term. Detachment, tolerance, intellectual curiosity and an ingrained respect for human life, law and institutions—these are the qualities which are conspicuous in such different types as Lord Balfour and Lord Rosebery, Lord Grey and the present British Foreign Secretary. In the Earl of Oxford and Asquith, that title so fitting yet so unfamiliar to those who knew him, there was above all a solidity of character and a passionate interest in humanity, here revealed perhaps for the first time, which explains better than any personal tribute the special esteem in which he was held. His was, as Margot Oxford says, in a happy phrase, "a mind big enough for trifles to look small in." The elements were indeed so mixed in him that, shy and sensitive as he was, he appeared before the public as the very pattern of calm and serenity.

### Lacked Early Advantages

Herbert Henry Asquith had none of those advantages of birth which are popularly supposed to be indispensable to a successful career in public life in England. His parents were modest folk, born and bred to the Yorkshire woolen industry, and devout worshippers in one of the chapels belonging to some obscure Nonconformist congregation. With the early passing of his mother the family migrated to the South of England, and he exchanged the "humid and indeed rough" conditions of a boarding school kept by Moravians for the somewhat drab life of the City of London day school. What a contrast with the spacious and attractive surroundings of the great English "public schools" in which the majority of the leaders of the nation begin their training! Winning the Balliol scholarship, however—"the proudest moment of my life"—the young Asquith proceeded to Oxford, where among that aristocracy of intellect and character which knows no distinction of class he was destined to lay the foundation stones of a remarkable career.

Oxford has a wonderful faculty of kneading her sons, whatever their antecedents, into the precious yeast of tradition. When Asquith became in 1905 a member of the Union and after obtaining his first class in Greats was elected a Fellow of his college, he was marked out for the highest honors, one might almost say, in any profession.

### Somewhat Footloose

On THE whole, books for children are better than they used to be. There is more respect shown for the intelligence of children, there is far better writing, certainly there is some excellent illustrating being done for juvenile literature. Yet even now it happens only once in a while that a book comes that is exquisitely right. When it does, news of it ought to be spread abroad.

Such a book is "The Spanish Caravel." It tells a story of adventure, with pirates, hidden treasure and shipwreck. That is to suit children's taste. It is full of a sense of beauty and is written with as much regard to phrasing and choice of words as if the author were writing for adults, as he sometimes does. That is to improve children's taste. It has imagination. That is to help them spread their wings. It has a touch of history in it. That is to please the elders and make them fancy that the book might be a wee bit instructive. (It isn't really. Fortunately.) Besides all these excellent ingredients, it has children for its chief characters, ordinary children such as other children always like to read about.

The Robinson children drew a map of a treasure island, and because it was in their imaginations it became real. It had log cabin and a forest and some mountains; gunpowder Creek, Cannibal Bay and a Pirate Camp, and buried treasures, of course. After the children made the map there came to their house a strange sailor, who brought a tiny ship model in a glass bottle, and would give it to no one but "The Lady Elizabeth," who must of course be the Robinson girl.

The next thing that happened was the breaking of the bottle. At once the ship model became a full-sized craft, a great gallant caravel, named the Resmiranda, which sailed from Spain 350 years before with the Armada. The strange sailor, who was one of Drake's men, was there

that his chief might continue in office as Prime Minister by the side of a practically independent War Committee; for, as Winston Churchill had remarked to Asquith earlier, "with truth"—"The great thing is to win the war."

The final period of his 40 years of service to the Liberty Party was a distressing experience. But in spite of the volatile Asquith maintained his practice of treating all with whom he came into contact with intellectual respect, a quality which, we are told by Lady Violet Bonham Carter, his daughter and chief election agent, secured him the support of the women voters at Paisley. He was indeed a "verry parfit knighth."

It is a thousand pities that Lord Oxford did not survive to complete the final draft of his book. The material, on the whole, has not been well arranged, and although much of it is left in the form of notes, one feels that there are other passages which could never have been written by Asquith himself. Certain photographs and facsimile letters, not on any basic contradiction of fundamentals; while at the same time Lloyd George himself hoped



Jacket Design for "The Spanish Caravel."

## A Treasure Island

*The Spanish Caravel*, by Gerald Fullerton. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. \$2.

ON THE whole, books for children are better than they used to be. There is more respect shown for the intelligence of children, there is far better writing, certainly there is some excellent illustrating being done for juvenile literature. Yet even now it happens only once in a while that a book comes that is exquisitely right. When it does, news of it ought to be spread abroad.

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and took the children on board the Resmiranda. After that, one adventure followed hard upon another. They landed on their island, they fought with pirates and made friends with cannibals, they found a treasure—and they got home for supper.

The book is meant for children from 9 to 12—imaginative children who won't ask, "Did it really happen?"

"Untold and unaware of scruples."

The other volume which had to wait is at a remove. The title betrays the essential nature of "The Unintentional Charm of Men," by Frances Lester Warner (Houghton Mifflin). The author anticipates your first question in her first chapter heading, "Why Unintentional?"

"Untold and unaware of scruples."

## Britons Overseas

*The New Zealanders*, by Hector Bolitho. London: Dent. 5s. net.

*The Australian Bush*, by Mary E. Fullerton. London: Dent. 5s. net.

THE basic aim of the Outward Bound Library stimulates a hearty gratitude to its editor and its publishers. Mr. Ashley Gibson believes that the dominions and colonies of Britain "are growing more like England"—which one takes leave to doubt—but he adds, "in their various and characteristic ways, and in the library as a record and appreciation of these varieties. In it we are to study not so much the physical properties of the new countries, as the intellects and the viewpoints of their British inhabitants."

These first two volumes of the library are excellently edited. They deal with the two most distant dominions, Australia, which is half-consciously 20 years ahead of Britain in habit and thought, and New Zealand, which is deliberately 40 years behind (Mr. Bolitho says 80, but that somewhat overstates his case). Mr. Bolitho's work is as excellent and useful as Miss Fullerton's is inadequate.

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## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

### Variety Is Pleasing

OUR worry of a fortnight ago that we should never be able to tell our readers about certain books because of the "release date" was unfounded, after all. We still have the books, and the publishers' interdict has been dissolved by the passing of the portentous days.

If you think of Max Beerbohm

only as the author of "Zuleika Dobson" and "Seven Men," and perhaps

as the caricaturist of the great—that is to say, as satirist pure and simple

"A Variety of Things" (Knopf)

will hold some surprises for you.

"There is at any rate," says the author in a note, "no monotony between these covers. Together with a fan-

tastic moral tale, essays exist here,

two and fairy stories, a play a par-

ody, a memoir of a friend, and also

a tribute to a third imaginary friend,

who is still living (or was six years ago).

You may have noticed that there

is a good deal of anxiety in some

intellectual quarters of late

about the future of man and society,

the economic order, and in particular

the American situation. Walter B.

Pitkin is one of the most disturbed

men in America.

He assumes that there is positively no

use in developing mentalities in

America because there's nothing to

use them on. All the good jobs, it seems, are held by the mediocre.

What Mr. Pitkin proposes we haven't

mentality enough to grasp, but he tries to make us understand what he expects: "I can only conjecture that these Super-Men will have to become Super-Mendicants. They will live apart from the world of business, seeking neither profit nor power nor fame... Each a free man, delivered from the bondage of Service."

Meanwhile President Lowell of Harvard is rebuked for telling a graduating class that the able-bodied person who does not produce is wicked; in the apparent belief that

Mr. Lowell means to limit "production" to the manufacture of something that can be handled.

Distinguishing between "the literature of mass appeal" and the literature of

tiny," she says, "men are most them-

selves. Their qualities are most ex-

pecting, although at times most ex-

pecting, when their ends are, as

the old-time Vikings used to say,

"pretend all took up with sawing

wood!" Under such conditions men

are examined in these leisurely,

plainly humorous sketches, culled

from the columns of The Atlantic

and The House Beautiful.

Again, we are told that graduates

of schools of journalism who have

high mental caliber quickly leave

newspaper work for other employ-

ments. Our own observation is that

the men who leave journalism

rise to eminence in other fields are

usually not very good newspaper

men. The trouble with journalism

is not of their number. Undoubtedly a

great deal of thought and scholar-

ship have gone into its making. Mr.

Ludwig, who is not responsible for

the absurd claims advanced for it

by its publishers, is evidently steeped

in Goethe's writings, not only the

poetry and drama, but the sly

and numerous letters. He has a

definite point of view and a definite

thesis to propound, though neither

the thesis nor the point of view is

as novel as he appears to consider

them.

But there is nothing in the book

that will startle the student. The

less conventional pronouncements,

such as the extremely pessimistic

interpretation of Goethe's final phase,

can be accounted for in part by a

knowledge of Ludwig's other works,

in part by the fact that the original

German edition of the book appeared

in 1920, and was written in the mood

of disillusionment very widespread

in Germany in the period immedi-

ately after the war.

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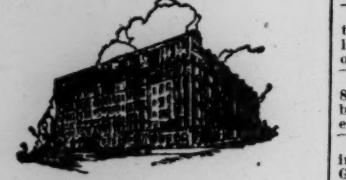
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# RADIO

## WGY LISTENERS MAKE PROTEST TO COMMISSION

Large Area Depending  
Upon Station Sees Great  
Service Spoiled

SCHENECTADY—Forty cities and villages within the program service area of WGY assembled here Saturday at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce to formulate a protest to the Federal Radio Commission against the allocation of WGY as a part time station.

In the group were officials of chambers of commerce and service clubs, and representatives of newspapers within 100 miles of Schenectady.

A committee of 10 men, selected from Massachusetts, New York and Vermont, was named to organize the protest and to appear at a hearing before the Federal Radio Commission to present the needs of the affected territory.

Martin P. Rice, manager of broadcasting for the General Electric Company, presented the case of WGY in part as follows:

State News—New York, northern New England and New Hampshire are not on the radio map of Nov. 11. The station which has served this important region for more than six and a half years will be silenced during a long time if the present ruling of the Federal Radio Commission stands.

### Davis' Amendment Idea

The Davis amendment to the radio law was intended to provide equality of broadcast service throughout the United States, but the rulings recently issued give New York City listeners no choice of programs every evening, and set us four cleared channels to serve the New York City population, while they deprive upward of 3,000,000 listeners in upstate New York and adjacent states of the one dependable even-

ing program.

After a three-hour session with the commission yesterday, we have no assurance that WGY will be permitted to retain the cleared channel to which it is entitled by priority, public service, international prestige, and contributions to the radio art and industry.

The division of time suggested by the commission is entirely unsatisfactory from every point of view. It is not in accordance with the regulations; it would seriously curtail WGY's power to compete, and it would strike at the vitals of our experimental and developmental work. The division of time suggestion is "only the entering wedge which will eventually deprive you of WGY, if you consent to an invasion of your rights to receive broadcast service, it may be the beginning of the end."

We believe that this great area with its large population is entitled to one dependable evening program, and therefore we ask for a cleared channel for WGY, not as a favor but as a right.

The newspapers throughout the zone served by WGY have risen in its defense, and citizens who have raised their voices in protest, but have not let the battle rest. Others in other sections of the country are dissatisfied with the allocation rulings, and are organizing to present their cases in Washington. A few days ago a large delegation from Long Island traveled to Washington to protest the commission, and this delegation was headed by the Governor of the State, who considered the matter of sufficient importance to drop his other duties and go with the delegation to Washington.

### New York City Alled

I mention these matters to impress upon you that no one is going to fight the battle for you. The great New York City public and the millions of people in New York City are not interested, because they are to be served by four cleared channels, and will have the choice of 14 programs every night.

In order to avoid any misunderstanding about the issue, let me repeat that WGY's wavelength of 730 kilocycles on which it has broadcast since May, 1923, has been transferred to the Pacific coast, and is thus dedicated to the service of the people of that zone. The regulation specifies that the assignment continues 24-hour service in that zone. Nevertheless, WGY has been designated a part-time station on the same frequency, and the regulations state that it is off the air after sunset on the Pacific coast, which corresponds to about 7:45 Eastern Standard Time.

The greatest developmental station in the country, the station having the most important international significance, the station which serves 3,000,000 people who do not serve adequately by any other station is thus relegated to the low rank of a part-time station, and the regulations are cut off—all under a law intended to equalize broadcast service throughout the United States.

While the ruling works an extraordinary injustice to WGY, the real injustice is to the 3,000,000 people who have deprived them of their privilege of broadcast reception.

## RADIO RECORDING PLAN ANNOUNCED

No radio station, no matter how small and far remote from the centers of music and drama, need be without de luxe programs in the future, according to the plans of Radio Productions, Inc., a company formed for the staging of foremost features before the microphone. It is announced that its gala presentations will be put into sound films, so that after the initial offerings over a big chain of stations the music and voices of the high-priced artists will be made available for any independent broadcaster who desires to use the big features.

All these "acts" will be especially written and prepared for the microphone by directors conversant with its possibilities, and the performances will be filmed and could be shown at moving-picture houses. Thus a single radio program could have a national and international circulation long after the last note pours from a loudspeaker on the premiere night.

## Radio Program Notes

BEETHOVEN'S Symphony No. 2 in D Major and Tchaikovsky's International Suite, arranged by Gilbert, will be the featured selections in the Symphonic Hour by the United Symphony Orchestra over the Columbia Broadcasting System on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 7, at 3 o'clock, eastern standard time.

This program will be broadcast by WABC and 2XE, WNAC, WEAN, WICC, WFBL, WMK, WCAU, WCAO, WJAS, WADC, WLWB, WAUJ, WKRC, WGHP, WMAQ, WOVO, WHK, WSPD, KMOX, KMRC, and KOIL.

An hour of musical comedy excerpts, under the heading of the Spaghetti Hour, featuring Rosalie Wolfe, soprano, and Cyril Pitts, tenor, will be heard through WJZ and the NBC System, Sunday evening, Oct. 7, at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time.

An orchestra, directed by Harold Sanford, will open the program with the overture from Victor Herbert's "Orange Blossoms," and will play a selection from "Dolly Dollars," and "From the Red Mill," by the same composer.

"Song of Love," from Romberg's "Blossom Time"; "Love Nest," from "Mary," by Hirsch; and "Nodding Roses," by Kern, will be sung as duets by Miss Wolfe and Mr. Pitts.

An aria from de Koven's "Butterfly," and "The Forest Song" from his opera of merry England, "Robin Hood," have been chosen as solos by Miss Wolfe, while Mr. Pitts will sing an excerpt from Herbert's operetta, "Princess Pat," and one from Jones' "The Geisha Girl."

Word has been received at KPO, San Francisco, that Maurice Gunsby, nationally known balladist, has contracted with the Columbia Phonograph Company to make records. Mr. Gunsby is in New York making records and placing new compositions in the hands of eastern publishers. "Goodnight," a song Gunsby is already identified with by radio audiences, will be one of his first recordings. Gunsby has been a radio sensation, a radio artist that has been following a transcontinental successful transcontinental radio tour in 1926. Gunsby is an exclusive KPO feature, having made his debut from the San Francisco station in 1925. His return from the East will be celebrated with a radio recital on Nov. 11.

The Kashmire Song," from Amy Woodford-Finden's "Indian Love Lyrics," will be played in a salon arrangement by the Whittall Anglo-Persians during the program to be broadcast through the NBC System, Sunday evening, Oct. 7, at 6:30 o'clock, eastern standard time, or 5:30, central standard time.

Other music to be heard, in keeping with the Eastern portion of the program, is the "Serenade to Owain," from Thurber's "Suite Africana," and "Ravana," an Oriental waltz by Beech. One of the high spots will be the spectacular "Dance of the Hours" from Ponchelli's opera, "La Gioconda." The closing hymn, always a feature of this program, will be "O, God, Our Help in Ages Past," by Croft.

The Whittall Anglo-Persians will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, and WBZA, WBAL, WHAM, KDKA, WLW, WJR, KYW, KOA, WREN, WTMJ, and KWK.

"Gems from South America" and others bits of music from Cuba, Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, will cruise the ether waves from WBAL, Baltimore, on Sunday evening, Oct. 7, when a Latin-American program will be broadcast by the V-BAL Concert Orchestra. Each Sunday evening, this radio orchestral group presents a special type of program, included among which is a "Music of the Nations" series presenting Irish, Gypsy, Hungarian, Viennese, Polish, German, Spanish, Russian, Oriental and Indian programs. This Latin-American concert on Oct. 7 is another of this interesting musical series and, as some of the selections to be heard during this program have never before been put on the air, this transmission promises to be an enjoyable feature.

Among the composers whose works will be presented/during this program, is Julio Roque, a native of Porto Rico but not a resident of Baltimore. Dr. Roque, an accomplished violinist, has written a number of compositions, all of which reflect the atmosphere and sounds of his native home. This particular selection is entitled "Osa," and is written for string quartet. Following is the complete program which will be on the air from 7 to 8 o'clock, eastern standard time:

La Bumba—A Cuban Rhapsody (Quinto Maganini) La Cucaracha—(Enrique Granados) La Manzana—(Enrique Granados) El Cubano (Carlos Senna) Osa—(Julio Roque) Cuban Danza (Ignazia Cervantes) Old, modified grito—segradeo—an Argentine hymn (arranged by Alberto Adem) La Serenata de la Argentina (Harry Olson) La Golondrina—The Swallow (Mexican Song) Serenata del a Nacho—Tango Discreto (Rosa Ferrell Burks) Creole Tango (Alejandro Battiste)

A program of sacred songs has been chosen by the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company for the next offering in the educational series by Reinold Werrenrath, to be broadcast through the NBC System, Sunday, Oct. 7, at 7 o'clock, eastern standard time.

This program will be heard through WEAF, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR, WTAC, WCSH, WFI, WRC, WGJ, WGR, WHO, WOW, WHAS, WSM, WMC, WSB and WBT.

Gay songs and dances of the fair will be brought to the radio audience in the next "Come to the Fair" program to be broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System at 10:15 p.m. Oct. 11.

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ROBERT T. MURRAY, Mgr.

## Radio Education Planned in Tokyo

Complete University Work to Be Available to Japanese Who Wish to Study

TOKYO—Establishment of a regular radio school, students of which will receive recognized credit, has virtually been decided upon by the Ministry of Education. The Tokyo broadcasting station is to be abandoned early this summer with the completion of a 10-kilowatt station near the capital.

It is this station, at present known as JOAK, which the Ministry of Education would take over. The present wavelength of 360 meters will be altered to a double wave system by shortening its length.

The plan is to conduct regular classes nightly from 7 to 10 o'clock. Some of the most noted educators in Japan will be engaged to give lecture courses. It is estimated that the cost of operation and for salaries will be about \$45,000 a year, which will be met by fees charged the students. Not less than 10,000 students are expected to enroll, so that the fees will be little more than nominal.

At present there is a regular lesson in the English language broadcast from the Tokyo station, and this school would be intended to include practically all of the subjects offered in the colleges and universities of Japan.

## Local Classified

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Room To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

H. EUGENE GARDNER, Attorney-at-Law, 35 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.—Business accounts collected everywhere; rates on request.

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WANTED—To buy old coins, stamps. Fall catalog quoting prices paid. 10c. WM. HESSLEIN, Paddock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

KSL has served Utah with special national radio programs such as the presidential addresses, the Lindbergh, Chamberlin and Byrd flight news, and the Dodge Victory Hour.

### Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CANADA  
Ontario—Brantford: 10 o. f., King Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.  
Kingston: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.  
Kitchener: Church Edifice, Water and Francis Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.  
Ottawa: Keith's Theater, Bank Street, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 7.  
Toronto (First Church): Church Edifice, 198 St. George Street, 3 p. m.; and 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.

UNITED STATES  
Connecticut—Bridgeport: Pyramid Club, 1035 State Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.  
Norwich: Universalist Church, 148 Broadway, 3 p. m., Oct. 7.  
Massachusetts—Boston Suburbs (includes The Mother Church): Dorchester: Weston Hall, Dorchester; Women's Club, Center Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 7.  
Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.  
Brookline: Whiting Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.  
Braintree: All Souls Church, Elm Street, near Railroad Station, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.  
New Jersey—Cranford: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 9.  
Princeton: Garden Theater, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 7.  
Massachusetts—Boston Suburbs (includes The Mother Church): Dorchester: Weston Hall, Dorchester; Women's Club, Center Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 7.  
Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 14.  
Brookline: Whiting Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Oct. 15.  
Braintree: All Souls Church, Elm Street, near Railroad Station, 8 p. m., Oct. 8.  
New York—Binghamton: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.  
Fort Edward: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.  
Hornell: Shurtliff Opera House, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 11.  
Ridgefield Park: Washington High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 8.  
Summit: Strand Theater, Springfield Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 7.  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

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## EDITORIALS

### The Effect of the Kellogg Note

PERHAPS the most significant thing relative to the American note in answer to the Franco-British Naval Accord is the way in which it has been received by British public sentiment. Instead of standing as an obstacle to a clearer and more amicable agreement for the limitation of armaments, it would appear that the rejection by the United States of the two-party compact between Great Britain and France will be in fact a decided step for the advancement of such an agreement. The British press, especially the more dignified and influential section of it, is almost a unit in deplored the circumstances attendant upon the agreement with France, and in expressions of gratification that the American note does not in any way close the door upon further steps for the limitation of naval armaments.

Some of the American headline writers seem to find a certain satisfaction in describing Mr. Kellogg's rejoinder as "sharp," "vigorous," or in otherwise making it appear that it was intended as a distinct rebuff to the British overtures. It is obviously not so taken abroad. On the contrary, British sentiment, which had already manifested a certain restiveness in the face of the mysterious secret pact, seems now to hail the American rejection of it as a real evidence of sympathy with the most intelligent British opinion.

Particularly is it interesting to observe that the English papers which are the most outspoken in condemnation of the agreement with France has their disapproval upon the proposition that it is likely to be offensive to the United States and make more difficult that Anglo-American accord in which the true hope of enduring world peace lies.

If this point of view could be emphasized continually, not merely in the British but in the American press as well, the abortive accord will have done good service even though it has failed of becoming effective along the lines originally designed. It has undoubtedly brought to the front and impressed anew upon the consciousness of the people of both English-speaking nations alike the necessity for and the possibility of such an understanding as will make the two nations one in insistence upon world peace and in defense of international harmony. It may be that more work is necessary on the American side of the Atlantic than on the English in order to make this conviction truly national. That work should be undertaken and pressed systematically. Only so can the widest measure of international harmony be attained.

### Modernizing Japan's Vocabulary

THE extent to which English and other foreign words are creeping into the Japanese language and making themselves at home there is little short of astounding. After a few years' usage most Japanese would indignantly deny the foreign origin of these words, asserting that they were pure Japanese and had, perhaps, been adopted from the Japanese into the English language. The words which came into Japan with the advent of the Portuguese, Spanish and Dutch at Nagasaki in the sixteenth century form most valuable links today to the historian and philologist. For instance, at Nagasaki an especial kind of cake is made called "castiru," which is without doubt the Japonification of the Spanish word "Castile." The Japanese word "shabon" for soap shows its Portuguese origin, as do numerous other examples which might well be cited.

For the last half-century and more, English is the language upon which Japanese has levied most freely, with the exception of the domains of natural science and military affairs, German words predominating in the former and French in the latter field. This is but natural, since the bulk of Japan's contact with foreign nations is with the United States and the British Empire. The fact that so much of that contact lies in the business world and that these two countries are the foremost business nations of the present is additional explanation for the great number of English words emigrating to the islands of eastern Asia.

There is no question but that English grammar and sentence structure are likewise influencing the Japanese language to a considerable degree, but this is a more subtle influence and one difficult of detection by any save the scholar trained in the language. It is, however, the more important of the two. Japanese pronunciation is a very simple matter of phonetics to the foreigner, but Japanese grammar, because in so many ways the reverse of English grammar, presents great difficulties. As Japanese word-placing and sentence structure become more and more like their English counterparts, at least a measure of the difficulty encountered by the American or Britisher in mastering the language will be overcome. The Japanese, too, learning English, will find his task simpler one because already familiar to an extent with the grammatical procedure.

Some curious and interesting specimens of English words in Japanese have arisen from this practice of absorption. "Moga" and "mobo" have been created within the last few years, and

have been given currency by the institution which they christen. The first is a contraction of the English words "modern girl," and the second of "modern boy." The "modern" boy or girl of Japan is one who apes the boys and girls of Broadway or Piccadilly, and Japan sought a name for them in their place of origin. The word "ana" is used for an anarchist, and the word "pro" for a proletarian, while "bul" designates bourgeoisie, the letter "l" being exceedingly difficult for the Japanese to pronounce and so usually being altered to "r." An "l" is found, however, in "bil," the suffix to the proper name of the many modern-type buildings being erected in Japan's cities, such as "Marubil" for the Marunouchi Building in Tokyo, one of the Empire's prides, as it is the largest building in all Asia.

A more curious use is found for "saboro," a Japanese derivative of the word "sabotage." To most Japanese workers, sabotage does not mean a destruction of property, but rather an act of deliberate laziness. Hence the word "saboro" means "to work in a lazy manner." "Ginbura" means to take a stroll along the Ginza, the principal shopping street of the Japanese capital, and is a contraction of "Ginza bura bura aruki."

### Lest We Forget

NOT the least important thing in these days of political campaigning and the dissemination of authorized and unauthorized propaganda in the form of speeches and printed matter, is to take care that the really important issues of the campaign in the United States are not confused with those which have no actual bearing on the question to be determined. There is no dearth of the former. Surely there is an abundance of the latter. What is it, after all, that the American people, most unanimously, most desire?

First, it may be said, they hope to assure a continuance of that general prosperity which they have learned to enjoy and adequately appreciate. Any minor consideration—any lesser partisan or personal gain—can in no way compensate for the temporary destruction of the condition which is reflected in millions of homes throughout the length and breadth of the land. And so it is that the average voter and citizen, looking about him, is careful to discover if there is a possibility that a yielding to some prejudice or the desire for a "change" may have the result of bringing to established industry a reversal of those conditions which he himself has aided in making possible.

It was inevitable, of course, that the farm relief issue, so called, should be made to loom big in the campaign waged in the agricultural states of the middle West. Upon no other subject could there be presented so many specious arguments by those purposely appealing to prejudice. The effort seems to be to make it appear that the present Administration in Washington has ignored the need of remedial legislation and remained unmindful of the plight of the farmer. Those who have carried this misleading message to the people of the wheat and corn belt have avoided any reference to the constructive and possibly more effective method proposed by Republican leaders in Congress with the approval of the President and the Secretary of Agriculture. They have failed to disclose the admitted fact that the intention of those who voted for the enactment of the much discussed McNary-Haugen bill at the last session of Congress was to embarrass President Coolidge and his Cabinet. The certainty that the measure would be vetoed in the form in which it was written was never doubted by those who had read the previous veto message.

Senator Borah, in addresses delivered in western cities within the last fortnight, and Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, speaking recently in Boston, have convincingly controverted the arguments presented by those who seek to emphasize the alleged unfriendly attitude of the Republican Party leaders toward agriculture as an industry. There is no such antagonism, even in the so-called industrial East. There is no opposition by the advocates of the protective tariff policy to imposing tariff duties on the products of the farm. But that is not the method proposed by the champions of farm relief legislation as outlined by the McNary-Haugen bill. That method, according to Mr. Mills, would, in effect, attempt to stabilize prices by a fictitious tax levied upon the product itself, to be paid, finally, by the consumer in the United States.

It is because of this and other reasons that the bill has not become a law. Because it has not, the champions of the measure now seem to have confused the theory of farm relief with the method by which it was sought to bring it about. There is no difference of opinion between leading Republicans and leading Democrats as to the necessity, from an economic standpoint, of stabilizing production and assuring a satisfactory market for the products of the farms. There remains, apparently, a difference as to methods, but this is hardly a political issue except as it is made so by those who choose to emphasize it in appealing to partisan prejudice.

### A Swedish Conservative Victory

THAT any political alliance with the Communist element within a country is likely to prove fatal to Social-Democratic victory at the polls is indicated strikingly by the result of the recent Swedish elections. The Conservative Party scored a decisive gain, and while the hope of the Social Democrats to gain a majority vote in the Riksdag was completely shattered, the further effect of this party calling to its assistance the Communists has been that the latter increased their mandates in Parliament from four to eight.

Discounting the importance of any "red menace" whatsoever in the Scandinavian countries, it is nevertheless a fact that Moscow has been digging beneath the labor element in both Norway and Sweden. It was the hope of the Social Democrats that the alliance with the Communists would not split the labor vote, as they desired to gain at least the seven extra seats needed for a majority in the Second Chamber. This would inevitably have meant a Labor Government. But in this they suffered dis-

pointment, seeing that outside Stockholm the Conservatives made the greatest advance, winning ten new seats.

The status of the Central People's Party, otherwise known as the Prohibitionist Liberals, in the Riksdag remains unchanged as far as it concerns mandates, but it will continue to constitute the balance of power between the Left and Right wings. In view of the fact that a straight Conservative Cabinet has been the outcome of the election, the former Premier, Arvid Lindman, has been asked by King Gustaf more to take the helm of state.

The political conservatism that now obtains in the Scandinavian countries must by no means be taken as indicating a reactionary purpose of the respective populations of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. But Social Democrats and Laborites have had their chance to make good pre-election promises, and both parties have failed to give the satisfaction desired. The greater participation of women in the Swedish election also had something to do with the more moderate viewpoints expressed through the ballot box.

No one can accuse the Scandinavians of a lack of liberalism, and it is only when the political weathercock points in the direction of safety that moderation is brought into play for the benefit of the Nation as a whole. No doubt the alleged Soviet support of the striking Swedish miners and other foreign elements entering into the situation aroused the Swedish voters to stand squarely for the national standard and make the election bespeak their political conscience.

### Canada's Pacific Gateway

SHIPS in the port of Vancouver took 80,000,000 bushels of last year's Canadian grain crop for export to markets abroad. It is estimated that Vancouver's share of the record harvest this year may be nearer 120,000,000 bushels. This splendid shipping business out of Canada's Pacific gateway has grown from 1,500,000 bushels in 1921. As fast as new elevator accommodation is made available, an increasing volume of wheat from Alberta and the western part of Saskatchewan is being poured into ships on the Pacific coast. Much of it is carried south through the Panama Canal to Europe. Other grain-laden ships are heading out across the western ocean to Japan. Vancouver may well look forward with optimism to becoming one of North America's busiest ports.

In addition to attracting an increasing proportion of the present Canadian wheat crop, it is quite probable that Vancouver will become the port of a magnificent new expanse of farming land in the Peace River country, north of Edmonton. The Peace River flows across northern Alberta into Lake Athabasca. The farming country named after the Peace has an area of about 47,000,000 acres. It is, in part, in the same latitude as Scotland and Denmark. Some of the settlers in the Peace River country are raising wheat in crops of seventy bushels to the acre. One Peace River farmer won prizes for wheat and oats in 1926 at the Chicago National Show.

There is little doubt that settlement in the picturesque and fertile territory to the far northwest of Canada will proceed steadily in the years ahead. The railway lines at present into the country, hitherto owned by the Province of Alberta, have lately been sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway, with an understanding that there is to be co-operation also with the Canadian National Railways. While some of the new farming district's output of grain will doubtless go through British Columbia's more northerly port of Prince Rupert, the port of Vancouver can reasonably look to serve the Peace River producers too.

With such flourishing prospects ahead, Vancouver is showing commendable foresight by safeguarding the parks and open spaces within the city, and co-operating with adjoining communities to direct the growth of the new metropolis along sound lines of town planning.

### Random Ramblings

On March 1, 1929, opium smoking will be emphatically prohibited in China. Let those who recognize the wisdom of that prohibition law remember that liquor is to the Orient what opium is to the Orient.

Children of the Appalachian Mountain region are reported eager for an education. They are used to surmounting stiff grades, and gaze in quiet satisfaction from the peak of their accomplishment.

A little lesson in politics might be drawn from the circus, where it is usually permissible to feed the elephants, but where the tiger is kept behind the bars, with a "danger" sign in evidence.

The duffer who tries to find his ball in about twenty inches of grass could easily end the debate of British and American golf officials on whether to increase the size of the nimble pellet.

If "co-operation in competition" proves to be a desirable way of solving difficulties in the rubber industry, other business interests may soon find themselves in competition for co-operation.

John Philip Sousa says he has traveled more than 1,200,000 miles while concert touring in various parts of the globe. This is not the only reason, however, why he is known as the "March King."

The Chicago Municipal Airport is employing air traffic officers to take care of the congestion. And only a few months ago cartoons depicting aerial "cops" were considered humorous!

John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, says: "Mud-slinging makes more enemies than friends." Does he realize that mud is only dirt that is wet?

Radio is now used to turn lights on and off a Boston highway. The same method applied to turning off radio sets might also prove popular.

Sale by a large mail order house in the United States of its radio station prompts one to ask what they won't handle next.

Newspapers with a blue tinge are advocated by technical men. There should be no coloring of the news, however.

### Europe Becomes Europeanized!

THIS will sound either harmless or heretical, but it must be said: Europe is becoming Europeanized! Harmless, surely, to one who has not experienced the sharp divergencies which divide the peoples of the Continent. Heretical, indeed, to one who sees in these same divergencies an impassable barrier to a unification of common purposes among the European nations. But before the final verdict has been rendered let us re-examine the record.

It is unfortunate that at the moment so much discussion is centering around the possibility of Europe undergoing a general Americanization—a discussion, heard on both sides of the Atlantic, in which the United States and Europe are too often viewed as antagonistic forces directed to opposite ends. Such a view, however, does not represent fundamental facts, as Sisley Huddleston pointed out in his penetrating article entitled Americanism and Europeanism, in the Monitor of June 29, 1928. In his experienced judgment the suggested peril of the Americanization of Europe is an absurd invention, unimproved and unfounded. "I am puzzled," Mr. Huddleston has written, "by the plethora of books and articles in which the prestige and predominance of the two partners—Europe and America—are debated precisely, when it is perfectly apparent that they are partners as they have never been before."

Far from becoming Americanized, the nations of the Continent are entering upon a far-reaching Europeanization. Still in its embryonic stage, Europeanization is a trend which is serving to bridge the inherent divergencies of the European peoples. It is a trend in which the need of economic unity is tending to outweigh the tradition of political disunity. In short, a development which by the sheer force of necessity is pressing the European states into an economic entity—a Europeanization of prophetic proportions.

To appreciate to the full the significance of this movement, a movement which is finding expression in the conclusion of more favorable trade agreements, in the formation of scores of new and influential cartels, and in a beginning at free commerce through the multitudinous customs frontiers of the Continent, it is necessary to realize the growing weight which economic interests are assuming in the scales of international relations. From an economic viewpoint the years immediately following the World War were perhaps more grim and tragic than those of the war itself. A disrupted currency, widespread unemployment, and a chaotic industrial system spread themselves across the European scene. But out of these stern trials has come the recognition that industrial strength and prosperity rest along the lines of effective co-operation, not ruthless competition, and from this recognition has come a Europe which is already on a much healthier economic basis than before 1914.

There is considerable evidence to support the view that economics is rapidly tending to supplant politics as the foremost concern in international affairs. Economic needs today underlie much of the diplomacy of Europe, from trade treaties to reparations, with the result that the balance of trade is receiving as much attention as the balance of power, and may ultimately govern the balance of power.

It is in this setting that the current industrial developments in Europe assume a profound importance. In more than forty different major industries international combinations have been undertaken in the last few years, all of which are serving to weld the continental nations into a distinct economic unit. The cartel is perhaps the most effective channel through which these voluntary combinations among European industrialists are being accomplished, and therein it is to be seen that private effort, under the stress of economic necessity, is achieving a unity of interests which had thus far been unattained through the avenues of formal diplomacy. The European cartel, of which there are now more than 200 actively functioning, is cutting across national barriers and is assisting in the rebuilding of basic industries stronger than they have ever been before.

Germany, dependent as she is upon her European neighbors for at least 75 per cent of her trade, has been

one of the first in recognizing the advantages of international cartels, and has been a leader in sponsoring their organization. The iron masters of Germany, together with those of France and Belgium, saw that bitter economic rivalry was handicapping their production and threatening their markets, and the Continental Steel Cartel was the outcome. The steel cartel, even as the copper, rayon, rail, potash, chemicals, and aluminum cartels, has enabled the European manufacturers to attain a sufficient co-operation to regulate much of their production, to facilitate distribution, and to adjust comparable prices, to delimit markets.

Another factor which has contributed to these first, albeit timid, steps toward Europeanization—a beginning which even a few years ago would not have been thought possible—has been the negotiation of somewhat more favorable trade treaties. Germany, France, Austria, Italy, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Russia, and Persia have all improved their commercial agreements within the last two years. It is already demonstrated fact that the Franco-German trade treaty, the economic Locarno, has served more effectively to bring about a realistic rapprochement between these two countries than any other single influence. The urge of economic needs has played a dominant part in bringing the French and the Germans together, and the ties of economic combination are binding this industrial entity in a way which political differences will more and more find it difficult to sever. The same applies to the other nations, although the consequences to date may be less appreciable. Likewise does the convention for the abolition of import and export restrictions, signed at Geneva but a few weeks ago by twenty-seven states, operate to a similar end.

The effect of these developments has been to mitigate the destructive nationalistic rivalry in the field of commerce which followed the armistice, and to modify some of the artificial trade barriers along both the old national boundaries and the several thousand miles of new frontiers which the Treaty of Versailles brought into existence. The extension of the cartel has enabled European industry to make large economies in both production and distribution, and to improve the technique of its whole industrial machinery. From an economic point of view these movements are serving quite definitely to Europeanize the Continent, and to give to Europe something of the unfeasted commerce which prevails across the broad expanse of the United States.

Accompanying this trend toward industrial Europeanization, if not as a direct consequence of it, European industry has progressed as never before. The industrial revolution of the eighteenth century, which promptly spanned the Atlantic and soon found its most intensive expression in the mass production of manufacturing in the United States, has returned with renewed force to the reconstruction and expansion of the post-war industry of Europe. In the last few years Europe has been enabled to rebuild and modernize much of its productive equipment, and is developing its industrial resources beyond pre-war days.

The productive capacity of the European states is already estimated at fully 25 per cent greater than in 1913. France alone is producing approximately 30 per cent more than before the war, and is exporting about twice as much. Although Germany still possesses an unfavorable trade balance, exports are now exceeding pre-war levels, while total production is at least 10 per cent above the records of 1913. On the whole the current decade has witnessed an industrial renaissance which has widely bestowed its benefits and which is being founded upon a sound and forward-looking economic basis.

Although the European countries may still be intensely national, European industry is becoming actively international. The outlook is auspicious, for the enlargement of narrow, national markets will lead the way to larger consumption, with advances in both production and wages made possible. In a phrase from the picturesque pen of Aristide Briand, the Old World is beginning to speak European—a language which is producing an industrially healthy Europe, a Europe which is at once a greater asset to world trade and to world peace.

J. R. D.

### Notes From Australia

CANBERRA  
NO STATE of the Commonwealth has made a more definite advance in teaching facilities than South Australia, where a policy of free, though costly, education is being consistently observed. Within sixteen months, forty-nine schools have been opened, and contracts let for the erection of new buildings. Despite the fact that the whole of Australia is passing through a period of financial stringency, the Government is determined not to relax its expenditure on education, the vote for which has advanced substantially in recent years. When the present Minister controlling the department assumed office about two years ago he found thirteen schools closed. He has reopened them established thirty-three others, and agreed to subsidize three. Every educational institution in South Australia is now a going concern.

The demand for teachers in the new settlements is so pressing that orders have been given for building thirty-two more schools, and making extensive additions to existing structures. The aim of the Government is to leave no center, however small, without the advantages of education. Wherever six pupils in average attendance can be guaranteed, a teacher will be sent. A school, of course, cannot be erected, but means are found somehow to provide accommodation.

Central Australia is the home of millions of brightly plumed birds, according to the explorer and traveler, Dr. Herbert Basedow, who has just piloted a private expedition into Arnhem Land, in the Northern Territory. He has been discussing his experiences with a fellow nature lover called "Rufus," on the literary staff of the South Australian Register. Dr. Basedow saw numerous parrots of crimson and gold, and young ones allowed him to caress them, before flying off to the tall trees. The number of birds was really remarkable. What surprised Dr. Basedow was the presence of magpies, as, so far as he knew, they had never before been observed in tropical Australia. There were numerous native pheasants, which live in the long grass and jungle, and jungle fowl, one of the most gorgeously pl